The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 5971. | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS.

New-York State Democratic by About 30,000 Majority.

Hoffman's Majority in the City About 51,000; Hall's, 24,000.

Political Complexion of the County Assembly Representation Unchanged.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM OTHER STATES.

Serious Election Riots in Parts of Florida and Louisiana.

Negroes Murdered and Republicans Assaulted.

SMALL DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN CONGRESS.

Republican Strength in the Next House 153, or 63 Majority.

THE STATE.

Miscellaneous Returns.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—With the First Ward and one election district to hear from the vote of the city stands: Hoffman, 7,346; Woodford, 6,198. The vote in the county towns, with six districts to hear from, stands: Hoffman, 1,854; Woodford, 2,310. The indications are that the Democratic majority in the county will not exceed 1,200. Owing to a row in the First Ward, growing out of an attempt to eject the United States Supervisors during the counting of the votes, it is thought no return will be secured from that ward, as the ballots are said to have been destroyed.

ALBANY, Nov. 9—Evening.—The report that the ballot-boxes were smashed and the returns lost, in the First Ward of this City, was unfounded. The complete returns from all the wards of the city give Hoffman 8,023; Woodford, 6,700; and Birch, for Sheriff, has 1,403 majority.

HUDSON, Nov. 9.—Complete returns from Columbia County, as officially received and compiled at the *Gazette* office last night and this morning, show the following result of Tuesday's election: Hoffman, 197 majority; Ketcham, for Congress, 258 majority. The Republicans elect their Sheriff by 202. The Democrats elect the balance of the County ticket by from 300 to 350 majority. Benjamin Ray, Dem., is elected to the Assembly from the First District by 382 majority, and Perkins F. Cady, Rep., from the Second District by 48 majority.

ITHACA, Nov. 9.—Full returns from Tompkins County gives Woodford 939 majority. Selkreg, for the Assembly, will probably exceed that figure 100.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 9.—John H. Ketcham, Rep., for Congress in the Twelfth District, has 2,925 majority—a gain of 2,480.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Saratoga County, complete, gives Woodford 885 majority. Marvin, Rep., for Congress, has about 170 majority. Fuller, Dem., is elected to the Assembly in the First District, and Hill, Rep., in the Second District.

COOPERSTOWN, Nov. 9.—Woodford's majority in Otsego is 85. Chamberlain, Dem., is elected to the Assembly by 75 majority; Tucker, Republican Assemblyman, 160 majority.

CHITTENANGO, Nov. 9.—Sullivan, complete, gives Hoffman 583, and Woodford 454.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.—Rensselaer County gives about 1,200 majority for Hoffman. Flagg and Waterbury, (Dem.,) and Gifford, (Rep.,) are elected to the Assembly. Warren (Dem.) is elected to Congress in the Fifteenth District by about 6,000 majority.

Schodack complete—Hoffman, 506; Woodford, 358. Republican gain 21. For Congress, Warren (Dem.) has 538, and Davis, (Rep.,) 317. Duchess County complete gives Woodford 1,779 majority—a gain of about 1,300.

Long Island City, Queens County, complete, gives Townsend, Dem., for Congress, 971 majority; Oakley, Dem., for Assembly, 618 majority; Whiting, Dem., for Sheriff, 277 majority.

The town of Shelter Island, Suffolk County, complete: Woodford, 64; Hoffman, 47; Norvell, 65; Townsend, 46; Carman, 66; Pearsall, 45.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Montayne, Dem., for the Assembly, has 32 majority.

Result of the Election on Staten Island.

The returns from the various districts on Staten Island were only completed yesterday morning, and show the following result. The Democrats carried every office with the exception of that of Sheriff, which was won by Mr. MOSES ALSTON, a popular gentleman who has filled the office on previous occasions, and is a stanch Republican and a general favorite with all parties. The majorities for the State ticket were as follows:

	Majorities.		Majorities.
John T. Hoffman, Dem.	825	John D. Fay, Dem.	843
Allen C. Beach, Dem.	866	Solomon Scheu, Dem.	848
Asher P. Nicholls, Dem.	890	John Decker, Dem.	251
Geo. W. Chapman, Dem.	854		

The majorities for the county ticket were as follows:

Moses Allston, (for Sheriff,) Rep.	224
Abraham Winant, (for Treasurer,) Dem.	508
David R. Decker, (Superintendent of Poor,) Dem.	483
David McCullough, (Justice of Sessions,) Dem.	528
James Dunphrey, (Coroner,) Dem.	124

Further Returns by Cities and Towns.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
Courtland, Westchester Co., 4th	219	160	..	..
Lodi, Seneca Co	229	200	..	21
Moravia, Cayuga Co	311	202	..	48
Berlin, Rensselaer Co	227	277	..	..
Bedford, Westchester Co., 2d	109	61	..	..
Wheatland, Monroe Co., 18th	171	164	..	21
Copake, Columbia Co	233	226	..	15
Stephenson, Rensselaer Co	235	257	..	..
Shelter Island, Montgomery Co	64	47	..	..
Hanover, Chautauqua Co., 2d Dis	182	142	..	..
Petersburg, Rensselaer Co	155	240	..	..
Albany, Albany Co., with one ward to hear from, and one election district	6198	7346	..	..
Mohawk, Montgomery Co	323	435	..	..
Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co	759 mj.	..	..	..
Covert, Ontario Co., 1st Dis	110	131	..	..
Covert, 2d Dis	102	132	..	..
Seneca, Ontario Co	375	860	..	..
Booneville, Oneida Co., 2d Dis	102	91	..	..
Forestport, Oneida Co	124	162	..	..
Schodack, Rensselaer Co	358	506	21	..

Queens County Complete.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Hoffman.	Woodford.	Townsend.	Norvell.
Flushing	1163	892	983	1076
N. Hempstead	....	maj. 240	....	maj. 230
Oyster Bay	907	732	929	736
Total district	2070	1864	1912	2032

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

	Hoffman.	Woodford.	Townsend.	Norvell.
Newtown	2251	656	2140	826
Hempstead	1077	1052	1013	1116
Jamaica	816	445	754	524
Total district	4144	2153	3907	2466
Total county	6214	4017	5819	4498
Majorities	2197		1321	

Suffolk County.

	Hoffman.	Woodford.	Townsend.	Norvell.
Huntington	1006	857	925	956
Islip	333	377	327	386
Brookhaven	759	677	698	722
Smithtown	142	159	144	158
Southold	..	maj. 40	..	50
Shelter Isle	..	maj. 17	..	19

Two towns to hear from.

Westchester County Returns.

The complete returns of the election in Westchester County have not yet been obtained, but according to the reports received from the twenty-four towns, Gov. Hoffman and the rest of the Democratic State ticket received about 1,500 majority. Hon. Clarkson N. Potter's majority will probably reach 1,800. In the First Assembly District, G. Hilton Scribner (Rep.) has a majority of 228 over Hugh Lunny, the regular Democratic candidate, and 1,391 over Col. James J. Mooney, who only received 546 votes in the entire district.

In the Second Assembly District, Alfred W. Bartlett, Dem., was elected by a majority of 847 over John J. Hill, Rep.

In the Third Assembly District, Hon. James W. Husted, Rep., is re-elected by about 1,600 majority.

The four principal county offices are all secured by Democrats, as follows:

Sheriff—Robert F. Brundage.
Register—James M. Bard.
County Clerk—J. Malcolm Smith.
Surrogate—Owen T. Coffin.

NEW-YORK AND KINGS COUNTIES

Corrected Tables of the Entire Vote by Wards in the City—Full List of the Successful Candidates in Brooklyn.

The following tables complete the returns of the election in this and Kings County, so far as the figures have been obtained. It will be seen that the result is not materially changed from the announcements made by the TIMES yesterday morning.

New-York County.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Wards.	Hoffman.	Woodford.	Registry.	Governor, 1868 Griswold.	Hoffman.
1	1596	566	2542	257	2945
2	197	99	380	137	313
3	524	169	829	252	818
4	2858	333	4141	480	3830
5	1873	868	3183	874	2709
6	4449	1692	4696	369	5032
7	5201	846	7215	1265	9896
8	4073	1288	6321	1719	5071
9	3943	33'3	8255	4066	5289
10	3005	1049	4808	1571	4411
11	5788	1413	8602	2008	8342
12	4799	1778	7440	2893	4234
13	3737	869	5112	1336	4421
14	3146	781	4619	726	4526
15	2102	1834	4480	2446	2602
16	3625	2736	7290	3209	4919
17	7558	2543	11924	3813	10,962
18	5437	2514	9410	3262	6937
19*	6152	2803	11,177	3140	6424
20	6516	2740	11,093	3450	8394
21*	4182	2571	8775	3339	6546
22	6148	2858	10,374	3200	6822
Total	86,609	35,442	142,666	4372	112,022

Hoffm'n over Woodford..........51,167

*One district missing.

CONGRESS.

Dist.			
4. Roosevelt, Dem.	8969	McMahon, Y. D.	4603
5. Roberts, Dem.	12,969	Briggs, Rep.	1844
6. Cox, Dem.	9284	Greeley, Rep.	8183
7. Ely, Dem.	12,463	McAlpine, Rep.	3592
8. Brooks, Dem.	9410	Wilkes, Rep.	5572
9. Wood, Dem.	10,998	Hillyer, Rep.	2308

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Roosevelt, Dem.	Ely, Dem.
Roberts, Dem.	Brooks, Dem.
Cox, Dem.	Wood, Dem.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.			
1. Madigan, Dem.	3247	Healy, Y. D.	2157
2. Burns, Dem.	3101	Walsh, Y. D.	1223
3. Hays, Dem.	4711	Hayes, Y. D.	1539
4. Blair, Dem.	4601	McNamara, Y. D.	668
5. Loutrel, Dem.	3571	Hanna, Rep.	697
6. Campbell, Dem.	2838	Miller, Y. D.	1390
7. Cary, Dem.	2204	Twombly, Rep.	2221
8. Nachtman, Dem.	3719	Engle, Rep.	973
9. O'Neill, Dem.	2232	Costa, Rep.	1570
10. Fleck, Dem.	2361	Engel, Y. D.	1697
11. O'Brien, Dem.	3344	Gridley, Rep.	2520
12. Cook, Dem.	3671	Klein, Rep.	805
13. Flanagan, Dem.	2437	Wandell, Rep.	2117
14. Kelly, Dem.	2308	Brady, Rep.	872
15. Frear, Dem.	3342	Petrie, Y. D.	1575
16. Irving, Dem.	2042	Purcell, Y. D.	909
17. Connolly, Dem.	1300	Greene, Ind.	967
18. Buck, Dem.	2515	No opposition.	
19. Fields, Dem.	1916	Holmes, Ind.	196
20. Brown, Dem.	2354	Newitter, Rep.	1010
21. Hitchman, Dem.	4386	Foley, Ind.	2036

SHERIFF AND COUNTY CLERK.

Wards.	Sheriff Brennan.	Sheriff Brown.	County Clerk Loew.	County Clerk Stemmler
1	1439	717	1432	79
2	179	116	174	16
3	469	174	487	16
4	2767	577	2722	601
5	1622	973	1508	1060
6	3604	268	3287	571
7	4917	1628	4896	1041
8	3929	1153	3920	1177
9	3213	2953	3317	3025
10	2862	1073	2863	1067
11	5377	1455	5669	1345
12	4728	1652	4675	1859
13	3212	1440	3189	1140
14	3079	841	3099	746
15	1953	1687	1989	1642
16	3192	3211	3339	3242
17	6819	3078	6781	3276
18	4784	2703	4715	2452
19	5784	3375	5677	3421
20	5495	3205	5431	3269
21	4135	5716	4165	2731
22	5720	2905	5662	2761
Total	79,209	37,000	78,784	37,428

CORONER.

Wards.	Tam. and Mozart. Keenan.	Young.	Herrman.	Y. Dem. and Rep. Flynn.	Frech.	Knox.
1	1417	1417	1216	747	726	725
2	171	174	165	109	107	110
3	576	477	472	184	180	180
4	2521	2502	2475	622	618	612
5	1386	1508	1471	1039	1076	1103
6	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	4929	4854	4798	1251	1030	984
8	3913	3961	3955	1123	1133	1010
9	3126	3200	3100	2948	3028	3144
10	2817	2819	2749	1127	1099	1125
11	5321	5250	5225	1697	1434	1531
12	4565	4589	4547	1809	1734	1725
13	3151	3166	3155	1065	1077	1071
14	2962	5519	2904	1379	795	1426
15	1919	1875	1882	1745	1649	1566
16	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	4700	4677	4535	2882	2808	2896
19	5429	5206	5009	3813	3612	3458
20	5378	5398	5124	3414	3210	3219
Total	54,185	53,592	52,682	26,851	25,118	25,774

MAYOR.

Wards.	Hall.	Ledwith.	Wards.	Hall.	Ledwith.
1	1277	787	12	4413	1940
2	152	143	13	3?70	1330
3	424	200	14	2255	1731
4	2631	703	15	1850	1830
5	1454	1173	16	2655	3616
6	3189	691	17	6382	3697
7	4667	1818	18	4477	3083
8	3879	495	19	4939	4370
9	3159	3278	20	4613	4308
10	2692	1329	21	3481	3121
11	5073	1850	2?	4402	4215
Total				70,090	46,279

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The following are the School Trustees elected:

Wards.	Pluralities.
1. Dennis Keenan, Tam.	600
2. Patrick Moynahan, Rep.	280
3. Casten Otersen, Tam.	150
3. Jeremiah Rogers, Tam.	100
4. Thomas Driscoll, Tam.	1500
5. Frederick G. Gude, Tam.	620
6. Michael McCarty, Tam.	Unan.
7. John Ford, Tam.	2600
8. Luke C. Grimes, Tam.	2200
9. Andrew Van Antwerp, Tam.	630
10. Benjamin F. Shaffer, Tam.	1000
11. Joseph Koch, Tam.	3500
12. John Straiton, Tam.	2200
13. Francis Coan, Tam.	1500
13. Henry E. Lynch, Tam.	1000
14. Ambrose O'Neill, Tam.	1200
15. James Walker Fowler, Tam.	300
16. John De La Mater, Rep.	500
16. John Howe, Rep.	500
17. Charles Kinkel, Tam.	2800
17. Stephen Therry, Tam.	2800
18. John M. Carroll, Tam.	1500
19. Thomas Pearson, Tam.	250
20. John Holsderber, Tam.	2000
20. William Salmon, Tam.	2000
21. Richard C. Beamish, Tam.	500
22. John Morgan, Tam.	....

Kings County.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Hoffman, Dem.........36,333 | Woodford, Rep.........24,091
Hoffman's majority..........12,245.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Beach, Dem.........35,982 | Kaufman, Rep.........25,531
Beach's majority..........10,451.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.			
1. Aitken, Dem.	7264	Woodruff, Rep.	1174
2. Baylis, Dem.	3911	Jones, Rep.	3061
3. Roche, Dem.	3154	Clare, Ind.	2575
4. Mosely, Dem.	4949	Bottchier, Rep.	3440
5. Wylie, Dem.	2945	Goodrich, Rep.	3688
6. Haver, Dem.	2841	Catlin, Rep.	2253
7. Wainwright, Dem.	3264	Cochen, Rep.	2253
8. Conselyea, Dem.	2774	Bennett, Rep.	2619
9. Jacobs, Dem.	4559	Fisher, Rep.	3385

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

Aitken, Dem.	Haver, Dem.
Baylis, Dem.	Wainwright, Dem.
Roche, Dem.	Conselyea, Dem.
Mosely, Dem.	Jacobs, Dem.
Goodrich, Rep.	

Democrats 8; Republicans, 1, same as last year. The Democrats gain Wainwright, Dem., for Maddox, Rep., and lose the seat of Jones, Dem., to Goodrich, Rep. Mosely, Haver and Jacobs are re-elected.

CONGRESS.

Second District.

Kinsella, Dem.........20,810 | Dutcher, Rep.........12,179
Kinsella's majority, 8,631.

Third District.

Slocum, Dem.........14,017 | Webster, Rep.........9,461
Slocum's majority, 4,556.

REGISTER.

McLaughlin, Dem...31,379 | Maddox, Rep.........19,012
Stryker, Ind.........5,777
McLaughlin's majority, 12,367.

SURROGATE.

Veeder, Dem.........34,949 | Ostrander, Rep.........22,559
Veeder's majority, 11,390.

COUNTY CLERK.

Herman, Dem.........35,160 | Duffy, Rep.........23,628
Herman's majority, 11,532.

ALDERMEN.

Wards.			
2. Dwyer, Dem	968	McLaughlin, L., Dem	431
4. Cakley, Dem	1050	Stryker, Rep.	1066
6. Dunne, Dem	2210	Christian, Rep.	1211
8. Bolan, Dem.	785	Arnott, Rep	597
10. Bergen, Dem.	2281	Wass, Rep	1398
12. Coffey, Dem.	810	O'Rielly, Ind.	792
14. Nolan, Dem.	1929	Smith, Rep.	389
16. Rober, Dem.	1698	Geyser, Rep.	1063
18. Totans, Dem.	546	Dawson, Rep.	827
20. Boggs, Dem.	1172	Whiting, Rep.	969
22. Talmadge, Dem.	867	Richardson, Rep.	929

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

Ward.	Ward.
1. Miller, Dem.	12. Coffey, Dem.
2. Dwyer, Dem.	13. Harman, Dem.
3. Thorne, Rep.	14. Nolan, Dem.
4. Stryker, Rep.	15. Cunningham, Dem.
5. Clancy, Rep.	16. Roper, Dem.
6. Dunn, Rep.	17. Elliott, Dem.
7. Stewart, Rep.	18. Dawson, Rep.
8. Bolan, Dem.	19. Walter, Rep.
9. McGroarty, Dem.	20. Boggs, Dem.
10. Bergen, Dem.	21. Weeks, Rep.
11. Burrows, Rep.	22. Richardson, Rep.

Democrats, 12; Republicans, 10. The new members of same politics are Dwyer, Dem., vice Campbell, Dem.; Dunn, Dem., vice Keating, Dem.; Boland, Dem., vice Willard, Dem.; Roper, Dem., vice Guck, Dem.; and Richardson, Rep., for Travis, Rep. The changes leave the balance of the parties the same, the Democrats gaining Boggs, Dem., for Whiting, Rep., in the Twentieth, and losing Totans, Dem., in the Eighteenth, by the election of Dawson, Rep.

SUPERVISORS.

Wards.			
1. Hutchins, Dem.	571	Estabrook, Rep.	471
3. Fitchett, Ind. Rep.	353	Johnson, Rep.	886
5. Shevlen, Dem.	2292	Reed, Rep.	649
7. Slattery, Dem.	1653	Milne, Rep.	1726
9. Newman, Dem.	1109	Eagan, Ind.	516
11. Howell, Dem.	1520	Elliott, Rep.	1186
13. Coe, Ind.	1146	Smith, Rep.	975
15. Wilkeyson, Ind.	804	Herman, Rep.	863
17. Devyr, Dem.	1001	McDiarmid, Rep.	977
19. Cross, Dem.	835	Fairchild	1014
21. Searing, Dem.	1190	Flynn	1425

SUPERVISORS ELECTED.

Ward.	Ward.
1. Hutchins, Dem.	11. Wilkeyson, Rep.
2. Nelson, Dem.	16. Wills, Rep.
3. Johnson, Rep.	17. Devyr, Dem.
4. Kollmyer, Dem.	18. Fletcher, Dem.
5. Shevlen, Dem.	19. Fairchild, Rep.
6. Osborne, Dem.	20. Herman, Rep.
7. Milne, Rep.	21. Searing, Dem.
8. Woodhead, Rep.	22. Hall, Rep.
9. Newman, Dem.	Flatbush. Martense, Dem.
10. Duffy, Rep.	Flatlands. Ryder, Rep.
11. Howell, Dem.	New Lots. Schenck, Dem.
12. Sheridan, Dem.	Gravesend. Stilwell, Dem.
13. Coe, Rep.	N.-Utrecht. Hopkins, Dem
14. Murphy, Dem.	

The Democrats re-elected Hutchins, Shevlen, Newman and Howell; the Republicans re-elected Johnson and Wilkeyson. The Republicans substituted Coe for Howell Smith, Rep., and the Democrats replaced Droll, Dem., by Devyr. The Republicans gained Fairchild over Cross, Dem.; and the Democrats gained Searing for Tobey, Rep. The Board therefore stands politically as before—Democrats 16, Republicans 11.

THE ASSEMBLY.

List of Members Probably Elected.

We give below a list of the members of Assembly elected on Tuesday. There is some uncertainty in regard to some of the representatives, and more full returns may change the result somewhat:

1. *William D. Murphy.* 3. *Edward Coyle.*
2. Robert C. Blackall. 4. Wm. D. Sunderlin.

ALLEGHANY.

Charles W. Flanagan.

BROOME.

William M. Ely.

CATTARAUGUS.

1. Claudius V. B. Barre. 2. Stephen C. Green.

CAYUGA.

1. William H. Eaker. 2. Stephen S. Hewett.

CHAUTAUQUA.

1. Matthew P. Bemus. 2. Orange S. Winans.

CHEMUNG.

David B. Hill.

CHENANGO.

Andrew Shepardson.

CLINTON.

Smith M. Weed.

COLUMBIA.

1. *Benjamin Ray.* 2. Perkins F. Cady.

CORTLAND.

Ewing Taintor.

DELAWARE.

1. Adolphus Bolt. 2. James H. Graham.

DUTCHESS.

1. James A. Seward. 2. David H. Mulford.

ERIE.

1. *George Chambers.* 4. *Henry B. Ransom.*
2. *John Howell.* 5. *John M. Wiley.*
3. Frank'n A. Alberger.

ESSEX.

Clayton H. De Lano.

FRANKLIN.

James H. Pierce.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

John J. Mason.

GENESEE.

Volney G. Knapp.

GREENE.

Hiram Van Steenburgh.

HERKIMER.

Daniel A. Northrup.

JEFFERSON.

1. Oliver C. Wyman. 2. James Johnson.

KINGS.

1. *David C. Aitken.* 6. *Bernard Haver.*
2. *Smith C. Baylis.* 7. *William Wainwright.*
3. *Dominick Roche.* 8. *Samuel F. Conselyea.*
4. *William W. Moseley.* 9. *John C. Jacobs.*
5. William W. Goodrich.

LEWIS.

Joseph Pahud.

LIVINGSTON.

Richard Johnson.

MADISON.

1 David L. Fisk. 2. Leonard C. Kilham.

MONROE.

1 *Richard D. Cole.* 3. Volney P. Brown.
2 *George D. Lord.*

MONTGOMERY.

Jocob G. Snell.

NEW-YORK.

1 *Michael Madigan.* 12. *William W. Cook.*
2 *Dennis Burns.* 13. *Richard Flanagan.*
3 *John Hays.* 14. *John T. Kelly.*
4 *John J. Blair.* 15. *Alexander Frear.*
5 *George L. Loutrel.* 16. *James Irving.*
6 *Timothy J. Campbell.* 17. *Edmund Connolly.*
7 Horatio M. Twombly. 18. *Leander Buck.*
8 *Martin Nachtman.* 19. *Thomas B. Fields.*
9 *James O'Neill.* 20. *John Brown.*
10 *Christopher Fleck.* 21. *William Hitchman.*
11 *Lawrence O'Brien.*

NIAGARA.

1. John E. Pound. 2. Lee R. Sanborn.

ONEIDA.

1. Geo. W. Chadwick. 3. *Thomas Mulhall.*
2. Sidney A. Bunce, 4. Isaac McDougall.

ONONDAGA.

1. Thomas G. Alvord. 3. Gustavus Sniper.
2. Peter Burns.

ONTARIO.

1. Nathan L. Aldrick. 2. David E. Wilson.

ORANGE.

1. Robert H. Strahan. 2. Alfred B. Post.

ORLEANS.

John Berry.

OSWEGO.

1. D. C. Littlejohn. 3. Chauncey L. Sage.
2. *Abram Howe.*

OTSEGO.

1. *Alfred Chamberlain.* 2. J. Lee Tucker.

PUTNAM.

Sarles Drew.

QUEENS.

1. L. Bradford Prince. 2. *Jas. M. Oakley*, Ind.

RENSSELAER.

1. *John L. Flagg.* 3. *Sylvester Waterbury.*
2. Horace C. Gifford.

RICHMOND.

John Decker.

ROCKLAND.

James M. Nelson.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1. Geo. M. Gleason. 3. Wm. Bradford.
2. Dolphus S. Lynde.

SARATOGA.

1. *Isaiah Fuller.* 2. Joseph W. Hill.

SCHENECTADY.

Gershom Banker.

SCHOHARIE.

Silas Sweet.

SCHUYLER.

William C. Coon.

SENECA.

Sanford R. Ten Eyck.

STEUBEN.

1. *James G. Bennett.* 2. *Lyman Balcom.*

SUFFOLK.

George F. Carman.

SULLIVAN.

Frank Rockwell.

TIOGA.

Burnett B. Bignall.

TOMPKINS.

John H. Selkreg.

WARREN.

J. L. Cunningham.

WASHINGTON.

1. Thomas Stephenson. 2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

WAYNE.

1. Anson S. Wood. 2. Henry S. Durfee.

WESTCHESTER.

1. G. Hilton Scribner. 3. James W. Husted.
2. *Alfred W. Bartlett.*

WYOMING.

Orange S. Tozier.

YATES.

George P. Lord.

IN OTHER STATES.

NEW-JERSEY.

Three Republicans and Two Democratic Members of Congress—A United States Senator Secure.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The latest returns show the election of Forker, Dem., for Congress from the Second District, by 370 majority. The Republicans elect three Congressmen—HAZELTON, in the First District; HILL, in the Fourth, and HALSEY in the Fifth. The Democrats elect two—FORKER, in the Second District, and BIRD in the Third District. The Republicans gain one. They have three majority in the Senate, and eight in the House, insuring the United States Senator.

The Disturbance at Newton Township Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Police Sergeant WARD and thirteen men, all belonging to the Philadelphia Police, are in prison at Camden, charged with participating in the Newton township disturbance, where the ballot-boxes were destroyed, yesterday. Their cases will come up before Mayor Cox this afternoon.

The New-Jersey Legislature—Names of the Members and their Political Complexion.

The following are the names of the members of the next Legislature in New-Jersey:

THE NEXT SENATE.

County.	Senator.	Term.
Atlantic	Jesse Adams, Rep.	1872
Bergen	Jas. K. Brinkerhoff, Dem.	1872
Burlington	Henry J. Irick, Rep., (gain)	1874
Camden	Edward Bettle, Rep.	1873
Cape May	Thos. Beesley, Rep., (gain)	1874
Cumberland	James H. Nixon, Rep.	1872
Essex	John W. Taylor, Rep.	1873
Gloucester	Samuel Hopkins, Rep.	1873
Hudson	Noah D. Taylor, Dem.	1872
Hunterdon	David H. Banghart, Dem.	1874
Mercer	John Woolverton, Dem.	1872
Middlesex	Levi D. Jarrard, Rep. (gain)	1874
Monmouth	Henry S. Little, Dem.	1873
Morris	Columbus Beach, Rep.	1872
Ocean	John Torrey, Jr., Rep.	1872
Passaic	Henry A. Williams, R. (gain)	1874
Salem	John C. Belden, Rep.	1873
Somerset	Calvin Corle, Dem.	1873
Sussex	Richard E. Edsall, Dem.	1874
Union	James T. Wiley, Dem.	1873
Warren	Edward H. Bird, Dem.	1873

Republican, 1; Democrats, 9. Rep. gain, 4.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The following gentlemen will probably constitute the Assembly, though additional returns may alter one or two districts:

Atlantic—Benjamin H. Overheiser, Rep.

Bergen—Jacob G. Van Riper, Dem., Henry A. Hopper, Dem.

Burlington—David L. Hall, Rep., Abram Perkins, Dem., Thos. C. Alcott, Rep., Levi French, Dem.

Camden—Chas. Wilson, Rep., Isaac W. Nicholson, Rep., Stevenson Leslie, Rep.

Cape May—R. S. Leaming, Rep.

Cumberland—Charles G. Grosscup, Dem., Wm. A. House, Rep.

Essex—Joseph F. Sanxay, Rep., Albert P. Condit, Rep., Jarrand Kitchell, Rep., Edmund L. Joy, Rep., Theodore Horn, Rep., Rochus Heinisch, Rep., Henry W. Wilson, Rep., Wm. A. Ripley, Rep., James G. Irwin, Dem.

Gloucester—Nimrod Woolery, Rep., John S. Bulon, Rep.

Hudson—James F. Fielder, Rep., John Anness, Rep., George Warrin, Rep., H. D. Busch, Dem., Michael Coogan, Dem., (prob.,) Josiah J. Hornblower, Rep.

Hunterdon—John Kugler, Dem., Peter Voorhis, Dem., Augustus E. Sanderson, Dem.

Mercer—Jos. H. Bruere, Rep., Wm. H. Barton, Rep., Liscomb T. Robbins, Rep.

Middlesex—Isaac L. Fisher, Rep., Albert L. Runyon, Rep., Edward F. Roberts, Rep.

Monmouth—Austin H. Patterson, Dem., John T. Haight, Dem., W. S. Horner, Dem.

Morris—Nathaniel Niles, Rep., W. B. Lefevre, Rep., Augustus C. Canfield, Dem.

Ocean—Albert M. Bradshaw, Rep.

Passaic—John O'Brien, Dem., Chas. Hemingway, Rep., Robert M. Torbet, Rep.

Salem—John W. Dickinson, Dem., John Hitchner, Jr., Dem.

Somerset—James Doty, Dem., John R. Staats, Rep.

Sussex—Lebbeus Martin, Dem., Peter Smith, Dem.

Union—Ferdinand Blancke, Dem., Joseph W. Yates, Dem.

Warren—Absalom Pursell, Dem., Caleb H. Valentine, Dem., Wm. Silverthorn, Dem.

Republicans, 34; Democrats, 26; Republican gain, ; Republican majority on joint ballot, 11.

The Republicans gain one member in Burlington, one in Camden, two in Essex, three in Hudson, one in Mercer, one in Middlesex, and one in Passaic. The Democrats gain two in Salem and one in Union.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Election in the First Congressional District.

The Providence *Journal* asserts as a fact, which is capable of definite and positive proof, that hundreds of votes were bought in that city, mainly from the Democratic Party. It says that "the leaders of that party had sold out in advance, and the rank and file, readily, and for moderate consideration, gave in their personal adhesion to the bargain. The sale of votes went on almost without the decorous pretence of concealment. As there was no competition, the price was generally $5." The vote in the First District, where there were five candidates—Jenckes, Eames, and Davis, Rep.; Mumford (Temperance,) and Van Slyck, Dem.—resulted as follows:

	Jencks.	Eames.	Davis.	Mumford.	Van Slyck.	Scattering.
Providence	727	3221	475	90	372	16
Smithfield	286	398	19	25	100	..
North Providence	147	337	216	37	217	..
Newport	103	145	232	69	223	..
Woonsocket	89	63	51	37	47	2
Warren	59	88	13	2	43	..
Pawtucket	108	100	13	8	112	..
Bristol	128	290	10	17	46	1
Portsmouth	57	8	19	9	27	..
Cumberland	151	69	7	..	78	..
Little Compton	15	90	8	1	9	..
Tiverton	32	48	..	..	21	..
Middletown	17	39	15	4	8	..
East Providence	23	46	5	4	26	..
Barrington	35	10	3	..	13	..
Total	1977	4952	1085	303	1402	19

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Completeness of the Republican Victory.

The Springfield *Republican* of yesterday morning gives returns from a little over three hundred towns in Massachusetts, being all but thirty in the State, which show the following result on the vote for Governor: Claflin, Republican, 74,000; Adams, Democrat, 46,000; Phillips, Labor Reform and Temperance, 21,500. The Boston *Journal* gives a recapitulation by counties of the vote in 296 towns, which we reproduce below. At the election last year the vote in the whole State stood: Claflin, 74,106; Adams, 50,735; Chamberlain, 13,567; all others, 102; which gave Claflin a plurality over all others of 9,702. The total vote was 138,510. This year the vote in 296 towns stands: Claflin, 72,455; Adams, 45,601; Phillips, 20,299—which gives Claflin a plurality over all others of 6,555, which will be largely increased by the towns yet to be heard from. The vote, when that of the towns not heard from is received, will make a total of over 150,000. The Republicans have made a great gain in the election of Representatives. Of the 229 Representatives reported elected, 181 are Republicans, thirty-five Democrats, eleven Labor Reform, and two Prohibitory. Eleven Representatives are yet to be heard from. The Senate foots up twenty-nine Republicans, eight Democrats, and three Labor Reform members. This may be varied by the official vote, as the vote is close in several districts.

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

	Claflin.	Adams.	Phillips.
Suffolk, 4 towns	11218	10168	2183
Essex, 25 towns	8731	6023	2260
Middlesex, 45 towns	11538	7855	3921
Worcester, 51 towns	10000	5612	2803
Hampden, 21 towns	4128	3364	921
Hampshire, 23 towns	3451	1146	340
Franklin, 20 towns	2668	1025	214
Berkshire, 31 towns	3821	3076	749
Norfolk, 18 towns	4114	2959	1617
Bristol, 16 towns	5929	2513	1600
Plymouth, 23 towns	4175	1998	1744
Barnstable, 13 towns	2034	422	199
Total 296 towns	72455	45601	20299

The only Congressional districts in Massachusetts respecting which there seemed to be any doubt previous to the election, were those which include Boston—the third and the fourth. Both were carried by the Republicans after a very energetic canvass. The candidates in the Third District were GINERY TWICHELL, Republican, and the present representative; WILLIAM GASTON, Democrat and Labor Reform; THOMAS BRADFORD, Independent Labor Reform, and HENRY D. CUSHING, Prohibitionist. In the Fourth District the Candidates were SAMUEL HOOPER, Republican, and the present representative; LEOPOLD MORSE, Democrat, JOHN T. SARGENT, Labor Reform and Prohibitionist. The vote in the Third District resulted as follows:

Boston—	Twichell.	Gaston.	Bradford.	Cushing.	Total.
Ward 5	483	601	31	9	1124
Ward 7	363	1080	18	23	1124
Ward 8	637	338	2	48	1025
Ward 10	864	492	13	67	1436
Ward 11	996	553	25	401	1615
Ward 12	898	578	33	49	1558
Ward 13	263	525	15	6	809
Ward 14	777	514	19	21	1331
Ward 15	534	760	..	..	1294
Total	5715				
Brookline	416	199	..	..	615
Total	6231	5640	156	263	12,291

Mr. Twichell's plurality..........591

The vote in the Fourth District resulted as follows:

Boston—	Hooper.	Morse.	Sargent.	Total.
Ward 1	988	709	138	1835
Ward 2	587	1148	34	1769
Ward 3	671	697	..	1268
Ward 4	599	422	30	1052
Ward 6	917	326	89	1332
Ward 9	728	479	35	1242
Chelsea	1133	351	159	1643
North Chelsea	58	43	2	103
Winthrop	40	32	3	75
Cambridge	2292	1338	170	3760
Total	8,013	5,605	660	14,279

Mr. Hooper's plurality..........2,408.

MARYLAND.

The Democratic Congressmen Probably All Elected—The Vote in Baltimore.

The Democrats have apparently elected all their candidates for Congress in Maryland, although by reduced majorities, owing to the negro vote. The Baltimore *American* gives tables of the votes and the registry in that city, from which we compile the following:

Wards.	1870 Rep.	1870 Dem.	1868 Grant.	1868 Seymour.	Total Vote 1870.	Registered.
1	504	1,428	463	1,062	1,932	2,692
2	534	1,162	377	1,096	1,696	2,541
3	744	1,270	516	1,160	2,014	2,967
4	444	965	429	872	1,409	2,128
5	1,137	1,241	478	1,110	2,378	3,230
6	862	1,270	557	1,097	2,132	2,959
7	608	1,523	541	1,225	2,131	2,742
8	356	1,339	270	1,227	1,695	2,471
9	520	866	305	1,048	1,386	2,194
10	772	1,145	407	1,261	1,917	2,989
11	849	1,105	388	1,300	1,954	2,639
12	642	948	413	829	1,590	2,231
13	685	965	467	951	1,650	2,624
14	717	1,113	565	1,011	1,830	3,009
15	1,197	1,222	480	1,135	2,419	3,924
16	1,200	1,217	614	1,184	2,417	4,097
17	372	1,121	292	1,015	1,493	2,507
18	1,181	1,458	614	1,128	2,639	4,143
19	823	1,179	514	905	2,002	3,185
20	1,030	1,331	455	986	2,361	3,212
Total	15,177	23,868	9,135	21,702	39,045	58,484
		15,177		9,135		
Dem. maj.		8,691		12,567		

VIRGINIA.

Returns From Different Parts of the State—The Vote for Members of Congress.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 9.—Gray, Radical, carried this town by 16 majority over both Conservative candidates—Harris and Reynolds. A full vote was polled. The County of Rockbridge is conceded to Gray, Radical. Bath and Highland Counties are reported to have gone for Judge Harris, Conservative nominee.

HARRISBURG, Va., Nov. 9.—Harris, the Conservative nominee, has carried this town by 67 majority over Reynolds, the Independent candidate, and 81 over Gray, the Radical. The County of Rockingham is conceded to Harris, the Conservative nominee.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9.—Returns from Northampton County give Douglas, (Rep.,) 400 majority.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 9.—The following are the majorities for the Congressional candidates in this, the Seventh District: For McKenzie, Rad., Alexandria, 553; Culpepper, 100; Loudon, 150; Orange, 229. For Braxton, Conservative, Fauquier, 900; Prince William, 378; Spotsylvania, 350; Stafford, 600; Fairfax, 100. Louisa, Madison and Rappahannock are unheard from. Braxton will have about 15 majority.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 9.—The *Journal* has returns of yesterday's elections from all but four precincts of Norfolk County. It is believed, from results already known, that the Radical Congressional and county ticket has been elected by a large majority.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9.—At the election, yesterday, in Southampton County, John Gay was shot and killed by J. Magarthy, who fled and has not been arrested.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Nov. 9.—The returns from the following counties give the subjoined majorities for JOHN T. HARRIS, the Conservative nominee: Rockingham, 470; Page, 546; Warren, 230; Frederick, 500; Shenandoah, 546. There are five counties to hear from, but they cannot possibly overcome the above majorities, which elect HARRIS.

MISSOURI.

The Vote in St. Louis—Congressmen Elected—Gratz Brown's Majority 30,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—In this city seventeen precincts give Brown 7,143, McClurg 1,843. Cooper County is reported to have gone 200 majority for Brown; Lewis County 450 majority, and Buchanan County 900 majority. Wells, Dem., is re-elected in the First Congressional District by about 1,000 majority. Finkelnburg, Rep., is re-elected in the Second District, and McCormick, Dem., in the Third District. The Democratic county ticket is elected in this county.

ST. JOSEPH, Nov. 9.—The vote in this city was not counted up to midnight, but it has probably gone for Brown.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A special dispatch from St. Louis says B. Gratz Brown is elected Governor by 30,000 majority.

ARKANSAS.

Meagre Returns—The Democrats Claim Heavy Gains and the Election of Their Congressional Candidates.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—The election returns from Arkansas are meagre, owing to the imperfect telegraph communications. The Democrats claim heavy gains, and the election of HAUKS, Democrat, over ROOTS in the First District; EDWARDS, Democrat, over BOLES in the Third, and the election of RODGERS in the Second District. Several days will elapse before full returns can be received.

ILLINOIS.

Congressmen Chosen and Their Majorities—The Vote of Chicago—Returns from Other Parts of the State.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—There seems to be no doubt that INGERSOLL, Rep., is beaten in the Fifth District of this State by Mr. STEVENS, Independent Democrat. Two years ago INGERSOLL was elected by 7,000 majority. There was a fierce internal fight in the Republican Party. MERRIAM, Rep., in the Eighth District, is probably defeated by ROBINSON, Dem., by a small majority. The Republican majority in the district two years ago was 2,800. This is owing to internal dissensions among the Republicans. FARNSWORTH, in the Second District, is elected, only by a small majority. The district was the strongest Republican in the United States. HAY, Rep., is elected in the Twelfth District by 1,600 majority. In this city and county the returns are still incomplete. It looks as if FARWELL'S majority in the city would be 3,500, and in the county 1,500. The Republicans elect their three State Senators and twenty-two Representatives to the Legislature, and their entire county ticket. The majority for the Republican State ticket is only a little less than FARWELL'S. A report from FARNSWORTH'S district says he is beaten by STOUGHTON, the Temperance candidate. The Republicans have carried Cook County by about 1,000 majority. The Republicans elect a State Senator and one Representative.

The proposition to subscribe $150,000 stock to the Chicago and South-western Railroad has been carried by about 10,000 majority.

CAIRO, Nov. 9.—Cairo gives Anderson, nominee for the State at large, 5 majority; Crebs, (Dem.,) for Congress, 65 majority. The vote is close on the candidates for the Senate, the average Democratic majority being 12. Singer runs ahead of his ticket, also Wilcox, for the Legislature, who was beaten by only four votes. The Unity and Goose Island Precincts, in Alexander County, give respectively 50 and 75 Democratic majority. The Dog Tooth Precincts give a Democratic majority of 9. Irving, (Dem.,) for Sheriff, in Alexander County, has 293 majority in four precincts. The returns from fifteen towns in the Thirteenth District show Crebs, (Dem.,) about 100 ahead.

CAIRO, Nov. 9—Midnight.—The Republicans concede the election of JOHN M. CREBS, Dem., to Congress, in the Thirteenth District. The Democrats place his majority at 1,179.

WISCONSIN.

The State Republican by 6,000 Majority—The Legislature Substantially Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—The city complete gives MITCHELL, Democrat, for Congress, 5,301 majority. In the district he will receive about 3,500 majority. The State at large has gone Republican by about 6,000 majority. There is no material change in the Legislature. The Democrats gain two or three from Milwaukee County.

KANSAS.

Large Republican Gains—Returns from Leading Cities and Towns.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 9.—The election here was quiet. The counting of the votes is slow, owing to the great number of scratched tickets.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Nov. 9.—HARVEY, Republican, for Governor, and the State ticket, have about 225 majority in this city. LOWE, Republican, for Congress, had from 400 to 500 majority in this county. There is a large Republican gain on the Presidential vote. The Republicans have elected two State Senators and all the Representatives for the county. One of the districts has not elected a Republican in five years.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Nov. 9.—The Republican majority in Fort Scott is 264—a Republican gain of 250.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Nov. 9.—This city gives HARVEY, Republican, for Governor, 248 majority; LOWE, Republican, for Congress, 192.

TENNESSEE.

Democratic Governor and Legislature Elected—The Vote for Congressmen.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Vaughn's, Dem., majority in this district will probably reach 8,000; Caldwell, Dem., is also elected in the Humboldt District. Haywood County gives Shaw, (colored,) Rep., for Congress, 500 majority over W. W. Vaughan, Dem., and 2,500 over Gen. Smith, Rep.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.—The election in this State resulted in the choice of a Democratic Governor, Legislature and five Democratic Congressmen. Butler in the First and Maynard in the Second Districts are probably elected. Nothing has been heard to indicate the result in the Third District.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Clarendon, Ark., says L. H. Roots, Rep., has only a majority of 37 in Munroe County. As far as heard from, officially, Snyder, Rep., for Congress, has a majority over Rogers, Dem., of 715.

FLORIDA.

Disturbances at Lake City—Republicans Driven from the Polls—Several Men Killed—The Troops Not on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The following is a private dispatch:

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8.—A band of about 200 men, mounted and armed, took possession of Lake City last night, and drove the white and colored Republicans from the town, including the Republican candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and for the Legislature. Five colored men were shot. A desperate attempt has just been made to kill the Sheriff of Madison County. The troops which were promised by the President to preserve order in these and other counties have not arrived. Other outrages are reported, but no details have been received. Reports to 7 o'clock this evening indicate a reduced Republican majority in the State on account of intimidation.

Senator OSBORNE, of Florida, represented to the President a short time ago that the indications led to the belief there would be disturbances of the peace in some parts of that State on election day, and asking that troops be forwarded thither. Accordingly the Commander at New-Orleans was instructed to send two companies, but they were not dispatched because of the traveling connections being imperfect, the troops could not have reached their destination in time to render the required service.

LOUISIANA.

Riots at Baton Rouge—Democratic Account of the Disturbance.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—A special dispatch to the *Picayune*, from Baton Rouge, says: The city is in the hands of the Federal troops, who are making arrests of white citizens on the affidavits of the negro rioters. On the night of the 7th, the negroes with arms in their hands, uttering threats of violence, were quietly sent home, while the whites, without arms, and inoffensive in all particulars, were arrested and placed in close confinement. Yesterday and today further arrests were made. Several of the persons arrested were absent at the time of the riot. Martial law is practically in operation.

United States Marshal PACKARD, of New-Orleans, has received the following telegram regarding the riots on Monday night at Baton Rouge:

The supervisors and counters of the ballots were attacked by an armed mob. The ballots were saved. Four persons were killed and two wounded. They were all Republicans. Marshal SCHOONMACKER was wounded. A candidate for the Legislature was killed. More trouble is anticipated. About thirty of the leaders have been arrested.

(Signed.) HENRY SCHORETN,
Deputy Marshal.

The *Republican* will to-morrow publish a letter giving a full account of the Baton Rouge riot, which makes it appear to have been a premeditated affair, and it would, it is predicted, have been much more serious but for the prompt action of Capt. MEYER, in moving two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry to the scene, restoring order by arresting thirty of the ringleaders. Marshal PACKARD has directed that those prisoners be removed from Baton Rouge for security. Trouble is apprehended at Donaldsonville, and two companies of Federal troops from Greenville barracks were sent today on the requisition of Gov. WARMOUTH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Partial Returns from Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada and Alabama—Members of Congress Chosen.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—Wayne County, including the City of Detroit, gives CONSTOCK, (Dem.,) for Governor, 598 majority, and 678 majority to the Democratic candidate for Congress. The Republicans elect two Representatives and one Senator to the Legislature. SUTHERLAND, (Dem.,) for Congress, has a majority of 800 in the Sixth District.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9.—The Republicans elect AVERILL to Congress in the Second District over DONNELLY by about 4,000 majority, and DUNNELL in the First District over BUCK, Dem., by a handsome majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The result of the election in Nevada is still doubtful. The election of S. R. Bradley (Dem.) for Governor is conceded. Fitch, (Rep.,) for Congress, has carried the State by a small majority. The Republican State ticket, with the exception of Governor, is probably elected.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 9.—The returns are meagre, but it is now believed that the Democrats have carried the State and elected three members of Congress.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

Republican Strength in the Next Congress—Observations from the Capital—Views on the Result in New-York, New-Jersey, Missouri, and Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The result of the elections yesterday, has been the only topic of interest and discussion here today. Viewed from this stand-point, it seems almost certain that the estimate of the next House of Representatives made in the TIMES of Oct. 15, by which the Democrats were accorded from eighty-five to ninety members, and the Republicans 155 to 158 is substantially verified. The losses and gains indicate that the Democratic strength in the next House will be ninety members, and the Republican 153, or sixty-three majority. It may be deemed a very substantial indorsement of the Administration, and will consolidate and strengthen the Republican power in the House very decidedly. The result in New-York occasions no very great surprise. It was hoped that the Democratic majority in the State might be reduced, so as to show that the redemption of the State hereafter would be easy, but through indifference and lack of organization this has not been done. The vote of New-York City is believed here to have been comparatively honest, and the large difference between the vote polled and the registry is attributed to the energetic efforts of the Marshal in the enforcement of the Election laws. It is believed but for that the Democratic boast of 70,000 majority for HOFFMAN in the State would have been a reality. The operation of the law, imperfect as it is, is looked upon with decided satisfaction, and the fact that a Republican victory was not achieved is not deemed any fault of the law. Amendments will be proposed to it at the coming session of Congress, and law-breakers will find, when it is again brought into requisition, that it is more efficient than ever. The victory in New-Jersey is the special subject of congratulation. The carrying of both branches of the Legislature by the Republicans, it is thought, may result in sending Secretary ROBESON to the Senate, to succeed HON. A. G. CATTELL. In Maryland it would seem that the matter of negro suffrage did not set well on the stomachs of many white Republicans, and the expected gain in Congressmen has not taken place, at least not beyond one member. From Missouri, the news received here leaves no doubt that the Republicans, liberal and regular, have elected most of the Congressmen, and that while BROWN finds himself elected Governor, the Democrats have carried the Legislature, which puts him as completely in their power as SENTER was in Tennessee. The Schurz-Brown Party have lost all the city and county offices in St. Louis, with $200,000 per year, and have now but one of two things to do—to make peace with the Administration and receive its support, or go completely over to the Democracy.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The cumulative or minority representation clause of the new Constitution of Illinois does not take effect until 1872.

Alluding to the fact that the Republican Legislature of Vermont has unanimously elected a Democrat to the Supreme Bench of the State, the Burlington *Free Press* says: "This State has not been wont to select its Judges on party grounds. In the days of the old Whig Party, with strong Whig majorities in the Legislature, sometimes half of the Judges of the Supreme Court were of opposing politics. The Republican Party has in like manner elected and re-elected Democratic Judges."

As Ex-Secretary COX was born in Canada, (his parents, who were citizens of the United States, being temporarily residents of Montreal,) two of the Cincinnati papers are disputing with some warmth whether he is eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

Col. GOLLADAY, one of the new-elected Democratic Congressmen from Tennessee, served in the rebel army and was taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Transcript* states that Senator TRUMBULL is preparing a speech in support of his civil service reform measure, which was introduced last Winter, and which he intends to press with vigor. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for Congressmen to recommend persons for office, or to solicit Federal patronage from the Executive Departments.

The Wheeling *Register* gives returns from all but seven counties in West Virginia, showing a majority of 2,336 for the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Democratic majority for Congressman in the First Congressional District is 1,344, and in the Third 1,834. In the Second the Republicans elect their candidate by 987 majority.

The new Senate of West Virginia will consist of ten Republicans and twelve Democrats. In the House there will be fifteen Republicans and thirty-eight Democrats.

The Troy *Times* bitterly opposed the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District. He has been defeated. Of him, on the evening before the election, the *Times* said: "J. THOMAS DAVIS served Tammany in the last Assembly. He left the Republican party to do this thing. Can he be expected to do better if elected to Congress?"

Besides the regular candidate for Congress, the Republicans of Nebraska nominated a "contingent;" that is, a second member, to take his seat if the census shall show the State entitled to two Representatives.

Gen. D. M. DUBOSE has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Georgia, and promises, if elected, to support and maintain "those time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, as announced by THOMAS JEFFERSON, its founder, and under which the people of all the States were so happy and prosperous for seventy years of the existence of the present Federal Union."

Violation of the National Election Law—Indictment of a Police Captain and an Officer.

Police Captain WILLIAM MCCLEARY and Policeman HERMAN KARL, of the Eighth Precinct, voluntarily surrendered themselves at the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, being charged with conspiring and combining with Police Justice JOHN COX to hinder and defeat the operations of the National Election law. They were indicted several days ago, and a bench warrant was subsequently issued for their arrest. It is alleged that they caused the arrest of several colored United States deputy marshals on the 20th ult., on false charges, in order to intimidate them and to prevent them from exercising their authority on election day. The accused gave bail in $10,000 each to appear for trial. COX was bailed at Ludlow-Street Jail on Tuesday night by Commissioner OSBORN, Messrs. W. M. TWEED and HUGH SMITH becoming his sureties.

Disfranchised by Tammany Fraud.

Thirteen qualified voters in the Fifteenth District of the Sixth Ward, who voted for WOODFORD and KAUFMAN, are considerably perplexed to account for the returns, which show that but one Republican ticket was counted. The following are the names of the parties referred to: Andrew A. Burlingame, Albert I. Buckley, Wm. M. Newman, L. T. Smith, Jerome Lalor, Wm. Warner, Maurice Warren, Anson Sheldon, Andrew Mercer, John Nelson, Harrison H. Tooke, John B. Hoogs, Stephen Mosher.

Election Items.

WILLIAM ROONEY, who discharged a pistol at JAMES WALSH three times, fortunately without hitting him, during a riot at a poll booth in the Twenty-second Ward, on Tuesday evening, was yesterday brought up in the Yorkville Police Court, and was discharged by Justice COULTER.

The Democratic majority in Queens County for HOFFMAN is about 2,150. In the face of this the Republicans have elected L. B. PRINCE to the Assembly in the First District by about 1,400, and A. C. HENRY Sheriff by 2,800. J. M. OAKLEY, Dem., is elected to the Assembly from the Second District by 500 over BALDWIN.

JAMES DUNN, Alderman elect of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, who was arrested at the polls on election day for interfering with one of the United States deputies while attempting to arrest a repeater, was arraigned in the United States District Court, yesterday, and held in $2,500 bail to answer on the 15th inst.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP JAVA.

The steam-ship *Java*, which left Liverpool Oct. 29 and Queenstown Oct. 30, reached this port yesterday. The mails she brings complete our correspondence and files for the week ending with the latter date. The news is fresher by two days than that at hand by the *City of Paris*.

GIRDLED PARIS.

Simon's Projects—The New Means of Conveyance—The New Government—Outside Parties—Public Sentiment—About Supplies—A Free Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 14, 1870.

The cannon of Mont Valerian, which shook the city all yesterday, and, as a finishing exploit, set fire to the Palace of St. Cloud, which is this morning a heap of ruins, the hurry and confusion of the return from a third battle at Chatillon, was not able "to unsettle the serenity of M. JULES SIMON, who, true to his special studies, gives, this morning, in the *Journal Officiel*," a whole programme for primary instruction, which he announces as a specific against future misfortunes, and an antidote to the fatal disasters of the present. The "Beaux Arts," too, are not neglected. M. JULES SIMON is not to be turned aside from his grand project of the preparation of a future generation by the slight circumstance of the siege by a hostile army. Candidates for admission to this school are requested to present themselves; the lists are to be closed to-morrow. Foreigners who have heretofore enjoyed very largely the benefits of this academy of painting, sculpture and architecture, will have but small opportunity this year to avail themselves of this privilege. I am told that the Conservatory of Music will be suppressed by the Republican Government. No steps have as yet been taken to provide for the admission of pupils.

THE NEW MEANS OF CONVEYANCE.

Balloons and carrier pigeons are just now the order of the day. The delight with which the news of the safe arrival of M. GAMBETTA was received in Paris may well be imagined. Every one was in a state of excitement during the twenty-four hours following his departure. At the Hotel de Ville the members of the Government were extremely anxious. The *Gualois* and *Figaro*, always first to invent news in default of authentic information, announced, on Monday morning, that one of the pigeons taken away in the Gambetta balloon had returned, but the silence of the official journal prevented the public from giving credence to this statement. All the wounded pigeons found within the walls were caught and borne to the Hotel de Tertes in hopes that they might be the messengers expected. One was found with a broken wing on the roof of the Imperial Library, and immediately a pretty tale was told about the escape of the bird from ruthless Prussian hands. In the end it proved that this particular pigeon was a very ordinary one that had never received the education fitting it for the high purposes demanded of its superiors. Finally, however, one of the messengers arrived. M. GAMBETTA, after an accident, had reached terra firma at Epineuse, just outside the Prussian lines, and was en route for Tours, via Amiens. M. GAMBETTA gave proof of immense courage and self-sacrifice in undertaking this aerial voyage. He had always expressed himself averse to exposing himself to the dangers of this sort of navigation, and at the moment of his departure could not prevent himself from showing by his extreme pallor that he by no means fancied the undertaking as a mere pleasure excursion. Since this famed departure—a great historical event—no ballooning has been possible; the weather has either been too calm or too stormy. But a large number of balloons are in course of preparation, under the supervision of the well-known aeronauts, NADAN and GODARD. The "Washington" is ready to start with a heavy freight of dispatches. The "Lafayette," its consort, met with an accident, owing to the high wind day before yesterday, and will have to be entirely renewed before it can be pronounced in sailing order. It is announced this morning that the "Godefroy Cavaignac" will set sail to-morrow, wind and weather permitting, bearing away the former Prefect of Police, M. DE KERATRY, who goes on an important mission to the provinces. M. DE KERATRY has no greater taste for this modern system of locomotion than his colleague, GAMBETTA; but he accepts it heroically. He has made a condition, however, that he must be accompanied by the elder GODARD, who is an old sailor of the air, and not as likely to come down with a collapse as his coworkers less experienced in the trade. Another balloon, "The Louis Blanc," directed by EUGENE GODARD, (son,) will leave to-morrow with Messrs. RANC and TIRRANT, also delegates from the Government, M. TISSANDIER, Jr., taking the ropes. A very large quantity of letters and dispatches is on hand awaiting the departure of "La Liberté," the balloon of M. WILFRED DE FONVIELLE. Nine persons have engaged passage on this balloon. No direct intelligence has been received from the Americans, Mr. MAY and his partner, who went out in a balloon in order to fill a contract for the purchase of guns in the United States.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

It need not be supposed that the absence of GAMBETTA and KERATRY will weaken the Government of national defense in Paris. It is because this admirable assembly of men of the situation has found itself strong enough to resist any hostile internal elements, that these two energetic young members have been spared for the provinces. M. DORIAN, the present Minister of Commerce, is rising every day in the esteem of the members of the Government, who do not hesitate to call him the Carnot of the present crisis. It is likely that Gen. LE FLO, an excellent soldier, but deficient in administrative ability, will be replaced as Minister of War by M. DORIAN, who is in fact at present the dominant spirit in conjunction with Gen. TROCHU. The General retains his hold upon the population of Paris; he inspires universally confidence and respect. I do not count the stupid faction from Belleville, led on by GUSTAVE FLOURENS, who in his turn was pushed forward by BLANQUI and a set of madmen of the Cluseret stripe, who can never obtain any serious hold upon popular favor. The Mayor of Paris, M. ETIENNE ARAGO, is an old friend of the family of GUSTAVE FLOURENS. He sent for this young perturbator just after his frantic failure to raise a revolt at the Hotel de Ville, and scolded him in round terms, after a genuine paternal fashion, saying: "Are you not ashamed to force yourself at the head of a mere mob, you a gentleman and a scholar? What would your father say, if he could come back to life and look upon you?" (FLOUREN'S father was a most distinguished academician and lecturer on philosophy in the College of France.)

"OUTSIDE" PARTIES.

There are rumors in Paris of a fusion of the Bourbon and d'Orleans parties. The Princes of the latter branch are affirmed to be marching to the aid of Paris at the head of an army of 150,000 men. It is recognized that it is quite impossible to have anything worse than the Empire, and it may be that a constitutional monarchy may be accepted as a compromise. The nation is in fact too horribly corrupted by eighteen years of absoluteism for any one to be able to forsee its immediate destinies. A long war may serve as a work of regeneration and purification, but it is doubtful whether Europe will bear a long war.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It is quite certain, however, that Paris is bearing its trials most admirably. During the two weeks that the difficulties with regard to obtaining meat have continued, there has not been a single serious disturbance, although in fact every-one from the highest to the lowest has had to suffer from the defects or rather impossibilities imputed to the Administration. At present the difficulty is nearly overcome. The whole city is rationed at the rate of about a quarter of a pound of meat per day, dealt out by municipal butcheries. The concierge of each house having declared to the Mayor of his arrondissement the number of persons in each apartment, cards have been distributed authorizing the purchase of the quantity allowed to each family for three days at a time. There is still a great defect in the distribution, only two or three of these municipal butcher-shops in each ward are open at a time. This necessarily creates great confusion not as yet obviated by the giving out of numbers. Each householder is required to send or call for his number from 6 to 7 o'clock in the morning in order to be served for breakfast. Those persons coming after 7 must wait until 12 o'clock for a second distribution of numbers. My own experience of yesterday will suffice to show how defective this system remains. After sending at 6 o'clock and returning at 8, my servant was forced to wait three hours before his turn came, and, being served the 254th in turn, there remained but a collection of mutton-bones of no great value for his portion. We have a promise that this shall be rectified in future by each person receiving a card in the morning indicating the half hour of the day during which he may be attended to, with the additional arrangement that the card to which is accorded an inferior piece one day may reclaim a better one the next time. All of which is very difficult to regulate, and it is quite likely that the authorities will be forced to restore the sale of meat to the regular butchers under the present restrictions with regard to rations.

ABOUT SUPPLIES.

The quantity of flour in the city is ample for a supply of bread during at least three months. In fact, with rigid economy, the city can hold for that length of time. Every day some new alimentary composition grows out of the necessities of the situation. The manufacture of puddings from beef's blood is being carried on on a large scale, which, with the economy of beeves' heads heretofore wasted will, it is calculated, add forty thousand pounds daily to the public supply. Vegetables are still extremely abundant, but horribly dear. Their price is calculated on a basis of risks encountered in gathering, and not on their profusion. Carrots by the thousands of bunches are dearer than asparagus in February; cabbages in heaps upon heaps are unattainable except by millionaires; potatoes cost a franc a litre; eggs only four or five sous each; butter not to be had at any price; a mound of this precious commodity sold at twenty-five francs a pound at the Halle a few days ago. Prepared beef suet, for cooking, is sold in pots at two francs and two francs and a half a pound. According to Prof. LEE, the ration for each inhabitant ought to be onehundred grammes, (nearly a quarter of a pound) of meat, a pound and a half of bread, two ounces of vegetables, two ounces of salt meat, with tea, coffee, or chocolate. The Government will probably be guided by Prof. LEE, if it should be found necessary to distribute the bread by rations, as it has already been with respect to the meat. In order to utilize the skins of the animals slaughtered, the Minister of Commerce has advertised for contracts for tanning, by the most rapid processes, the hides of the beeves; the sheepskins also are to be prepared as quickly as possible, in order to supply the troops of the Mobiles with comfortable Winter coats, in anticipation, evidently, of a long campaign.

A FREE PRESS.

The suppression of the *cautionnement* of the journals is decreed; new journals may be founded without any preliminary formalities; the funds already deposited may be withdrawn from the public Treasury at the close of the war.

UNITED ITALY.

The Pope and Conciliation—The King's Visit—Papal Obstinacy—Free Opinion—The New Capital and Florence—New Senators—Parliament—Future of Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1870.

For the past three weeks the friends of Italy have been balancing between hope and doubt upon the possibility of the acceptance by the Pope of terms of conciliation. The Pontiff and his friends have had time for deliberation; but instead of a growing feeling of friendliness toward the Government and people of Italy, every day seems to widen the gulf between the opposing parties. By repeated utterances, the Pope, with angry emphasis, has declared that no offers that the new masters of Rome may make can or will be accepted. The temper of the Papacy is not in the slightest degree changed. The patience of the Ministry and the friends of freedom is tried more and more, and optimists, even, are looking forward to the moment when the Holy Father will take himself out of Rome.

THE KING'S VISIT.

The visit of the King, which it was expected would be made about this time, has been put off, for it has been the wish that before the entrance of the Sovereign the road might be cleared, so that King and Pontiff might meet on friendly terms. No day for VICTOR EMMANUEL's visit is yet named by authority, and it is now feared that the entrance, when it does take place, will be the signal for the departure of the Pope. The Romans are very eager to see the King, and Signor SELLA, the Minister of Finance, who has just got back from Rome, was obliged to assure the importuning crowd who followed him to the station, that their wish should be gratified within the coming fortnight.

PAPAL OBSTINACY.

The brief letter of PIUS IX. to VICTOR EMMANUEL, full of bitterness; the Bull proroguing the Council, and the order closing with the ecclesiastical seal the Basilicas of Rome, are proofs enough that a settled determination not to concede has been arrived at. The Italian Government is not without anxiety, and the less courageous among the people, who dread the influence of the Papacy in foreign countries, look forward to the future with misgivings. There is a vague fear that Protestant Prussia, with its divine-right fanaticism, and to conciliate the Catholic States which it wishes to annex, may by and by take some step which may embarrass Italian plans. The conduct of Austria is all that can be desired, and, looking in that direction, no apprehension is felt.

FREE OPINION.

At Rome, taking advantage of the liberty of printing which the law guarantees, several journals have been established by the clerical party. It is a good sign. Opinion is no longer suffocated by the Inquisition, and whatever truth these have to utter, there is for all the same medium for arguments addressed to the free understanding. About fifteen daily newspapers are now printed at Rome, and yesterday was rounded out the first month since the first one saw the light under the liberal régime. With the removal of the capital, several of those published at Florence will be added to the Roman list.

THE NEW CAPITAL AND FLORENCE.

To thousands in Florence the removal of the capital is something besides a political question. To house-owners and shop-keepers, the Government established here or removed to another place has a purely commercial importance. There is in Florence at this moment a glad and a sorry party, on account of changes soon to be made. Since Parliament and the bureaus of the Government were brought here from Turin, thirty or forty thousand have been added to the population of Florence. It is a very large gain for an Italian city in five years. Were the census now taken, within the new limits of the city probably not less than two hundred thousand souls would be found. Florence is nearly as large as Rome; but within the next two years the thirty thousand brought with the capital are to be taken from one and added to the other city, and this is to cause the loss by the diminution in the value of property which the owners of houses are called upon to bear. Hundreds of houses have been built, hundreds of others contracted for, now in progress or yet to be constructed. This in the confident belief that the acquisition of Rome as the political centre was a thing of the uncertain far future. The prices of houses, it is thought, must go down nearly one-half. The price of living here must be reduced to the old standard, and this is what pleases the great bulk of the Florentines, who have not very generous ideas of income and expenditure.

NEW SENATORS.

A number of new Senators are to be created, most of them to be taken from the circle of distinguished Romans who have identified themselves with the Italian cause. The Duke of SERMONETA will be the first of these, and he has already received the ribbon of the Order of the Annunziata, the highest chivalric honor in the gift of the Crown. This nobleman needs no such royal trinkets to add lustre to a reputation won by intellectual studies, patriotic devotion and encouragement given to every variety of artistic talent. It is the dream of the Republicans to do away with the factitious honors which it has so long been the prerogative of monarchs to bestow. It is still to be hoped that Italy will be the first to give an example of the renunciation of such follies.

PARLIAMENT.

No royal decree, calling Parliament together, has yet been issued; but it is believed that the reunion will be after the middle of the coming month. The election of delegates to represent the new Roman provinces will take place in a few days, and fourteen is the number allotted. So far as arranging the new system of administration is concerned, everything goes upon the jump. There is a general desire to get the capital removed as soon as possible, so as to give solidity to possession and swell the list of accomplished facts. But there is the work of one or two years to be done to get the so-called Eternal City in condition to accommodate in even a make-shift manner the public offices. One thing at least is settled; Rome is to have a thorough cleansing, and be purified of the stink of an unwashed sanctity. Priests and monks have exalted filth into a virtue, and the coming bath is regarded as an impending scourge, and impious innovation.

FUTURE OF ROME.

The broken bridge over the Teverone, three miles from Rome, is repaired, and the trains come and go with regularity; which is a great gain to the large numbers now beginning to move. When Rome is made habitable to those accustomed to a life of Christian civility, it may become the Paris of the South. The Italians are determined to do all they can to make it such.

ANGELICO.

MODERN BRIGANDAGE

The Story of Pilone—An Audacious and Pious Ruffian.

Florence (Oct. 19) Correspondence London Times.

The Neapolitan papers are just now full of details and interesting particulars about the capture of the notorious brigand PILONE, once the terror of the country surrounding Mount Vesuvius, who was arrested and killed at Naples on the 14th inst. As everything which concerns the life and death of this celebrated *capo-brigante* is in the highest degree characteristic of brigands and brigand life in Italy in general, and this man in particular, I will just give you a short *résumé* of the eventful biography of this illustrious personage, now no more.

ANTONIO COZZOLINO—this is the real name of PILONE—was born at Resana in 1825, and followed the trade of a stone-cutter until he attained the age of twenty-one, when he was called upon to enter the Neapolitan Army. He was still serving in the Royal Artillery at the time when Gen. FANTI conceived the unlucky idea of sending FRANCESCO II.'s disbanded soldiers home. On their being again called to service, PILONE, and many others besides, took flight, and turned professed brigands. His superior energy and intelligence very soon gave him chief command over all the robbers infesting the country, and he has been nearly the only one among them who has invariably succeeded during the last ten years in escaping the search and eluding the pursuit of the Italian Army and Police. He very often had the temerity to venture even as far as the precincts of the capital itself. He it was who captured and detained as prisoner the Deputy AVITABILE, at that time Director of the Neapolitan Bank. He went, moreover, twice to Rome; once, it is said, (but of course we are at liberty to believe as much of this *on dit* as we please,) at the express command of FRANCESCO II., who is said to have bestowed on him a decoration; the second time by order of the Pope, who wished to imprison him, and kept him there for several months. He has been condemned to death no less than three times, which is not too much, when we learn that among the innumerable murders he has committed, twelve at least, have been judicially brought home to him. The most conspicuous among these crimes is, perhaps, his assassination of the sergeant of the Carabinieri, DE GASPARIS, who was courageous enough to arrest him alone and unassisted. What with the terror he inspired, and the sympathy he often succeeded in exciting—especially by his proverbial generosity and notorious piety (for, whether feigned or genuine, he, at any rate, gave himself out for a fervent devotee)—he has always found plenty of people ready to conceal him, and even enjoyed the saintly appellation or surname of Cavaliere Sant' Antonio. Nevertheless, since the active administration of the new Prefect of Naples, Marchese D'AFFLITTO, PILONE had begun to feel less at ease. Almost all his accomplices and *manutengol* in the ordinary theatre of his exploits had been successively captured, and people on whom the vaguest suspicion of complicity or friendship with him rested, were liable to arrest. So he thought it more prudent to draw near Naples, and contrive to make sure of some safe places of refuge both in the town itself and in the immediate suburbs. He was the *compare* (godfather) of half the population between Oltaiano and Boscorealo, and as the title of *compare* is far more respected in that part of the world than that of father or brother, he met with the most extraordinary discretion and fidelity among his allies, the inhabitants of the villages around Naples, and of the city itself. He was frequently to be seen in town, and upon one occasion a certain Marchese R., when walking across the Piazza Realo, observed a servant of his speaking with an ill-favored, repulsive-looking fellow, and, on questioning him, the man, trembling, confessed that it was the notorious PILONE. The brigand, imagining himself now to be in perfect safety, and, finding himself, moreover, short of cash, took to organizing a system of *riccatti*, as they are called in Italy, or forcing wealthy people to give him large sums of money by threatening letters; and, as they had considerably more fear of him than confidence in the Police, they never dared to denounce the man, who was meanwhile plundering them in private at his ease. Since Cavaliere COLMEYER, however, has been at the head of the Police at Naples, PILONE had enjoyed less and less tranquility, a very severe surveillance having been established over the quarters he was most in the habit of frequenting, such as Forio, Mercato and the lower parts of the city. Among the officers employed in tracking him was a certain PETRILLO, who reminds me forcibly of the Sergent de Police bent on taking Jean Valjean, in VICTOR HUGO'S *Misérables*. This man seems to have taken up his profession from vocation, and to exercise it artistically. He possesses the *feu sacré*, the disinterestedness, the indefatigable zeal of the man who is determined upon accomplishing his end. Now, PETRILLO, it seems, had made the capture of this famous *brigante* the one aim of his life, and, after numerous fruitless attempts, finally succeeded on Friday last. Here the different accounts cease to agree. According to some, it was a friend of Cavaliere Sant' Antonio, some treacherous accomplice of the *briganti*, or some intended benefactor of his country, who gave information to the Police to the effect that PILONE was expected on the 14th under the bridge of the Arenaccia, where he was to receive a *ricatto* he had imposed on a proprietor of *basco tre case*, living at Naples. Others maintain that the victim himself denounced to the authorities the intended spoliation, and was ordered, in consequence, to follow up the business. However this may be, PILONE was in town as soon as the 10th inst., and the policemen, coming across him several times, had ample opportunity to note his features and dress, so as not to be liable to mistake his identity on the appointed day. So, last Friday, when the man who was to pay the *ricatto* alighted from the omnibus, near the Orto Botanico, he found his brigand faithful to the rendezvous. He would have been easy to recognize by a slight limp of the left foot, even had he not been clothed in his habitual costume—a white flat hat, violet cravat, black velvet jacket, black waistcoat, and striped trousers. He carried a rough stick in his hand, wore blue spectacles on his nose, had cut off his beard, and only retained his black whiskers, already tinged with gray. While the *ricatto* was counting out the money, PETRILLO pounced upon PILONE and seized him, while several police agents, in plain clothes, approached. The herculean strength of this officer, however, was not a match for the terrible hero of the Vesuvius, who succeeded in freeing himself from the iron grasp of his enemy, and almost knocked him down with his stick. He then threw himself between the legs of his assailant, saying repeatedly, "*Sono tradito, sono tradito!*" (I am betrayed,) unsheathed his dagger, dealing wounds recklessly on all sides with it, and distributed sundry kicks with his feet. In the struggle he received a stab from a dagger belonging to one of the agents in his right side, and again fell to the ground, this time to rise no more. The corpse was laid on a bier and carried in triumph to the *questura*. All the town rushed out to see *il terrore della Montagna*, and all that day and the next following people continued assembling before the Palazza San Giacomo; it became necessary to place sentinels at the gates in order to prevent the multitude from invading the house. A deputation of the lower classes actually came to Cavaliere Colmeyer, and requested that the dead body might be publicly exposed; but he wisely refused. In the evening, however, it was brought to the *Campo Santo Vecchio*, whither the mob proceeded. Many carriages were to be seen there, for there was scarcely a Neapolitan who did not try to catch a glimpse of the body; one touched it with his stick, another put his hand into the wound, all more or less insulted the corpse—so that once more a guard was required to protect the dead man. He is described as robust, without corpulency, and his complexion is said to be remarkably fair. His features had a calm, almost dignified, expression, and were regular and agreeable; those little hands and feet were exceedingly small—aristocratic, as an eye-witness of his capture expresses himself; the whole appearance of the body, in short, placid and attractive.

On him the Police found several objects, which I enumerate, as they are eloquently demonstrative of the strange mental condition of the man and the singular contradiction between his conduct and alleged, perhaps unfeigned, faith. There was a common little portfolio, with a great many letters bearing different addresses, according to the numerous feigned names which the *brigante* was wont to assume. On one side of the portfolio were written in his own rough handwriting several verses directed to the Saviour—"*O cuore di Gesù quello è lico posso fala*" (in Italian: "*O cuore di Gesù, quel ch' io dico possa far tu.*") This was not the only token of his fervent piety; for he wore a little armlet with the image of St. Ciro round his neck, and carried in his pocket a little brass *reliquaire*, containing fragments of the bones of Santa Francesca, San Colombo, San Giottino, and a bit of the Holy Virgin's vail; besides an image of Santa Maria delle Paladi, a meditation on the passion of Our Savior, a paper with the words, "Antonio Cazzolino, I am the son of Mary *addolorata*, for in the heaven is the Lord, and nobody is more master than he." Further were found a half sheet of the *Gazetta del Popolo* of the 20th of May; an elementary alphabet with the catechism, which seems to have served him the purpose of a spelling-book; a white cambric handkerchief of the finest texture, with two Ps and a crown embroidered in the corner of it, and another common red and white neckerchief; 40 francs in paper money, and a few sous; a photograph of his own estimable person; a letter which has not been shown; his long dagger, and, a still more dangerous weapon, a matchbox. In order to strike terror into the hearts of his victims, he used to say to them, "You must either pay me so much or I shall set fire to your house," showing the matchbox, and, indeed, he more than once executed his threat. The inexhaustible pockets of this sanctified brigand contained a great many more articles; for instance, a small linen bag, wherein were figures of saints, among others, that of the Virgin, San Joseph, and the Bambino, with the words "*Gesù, Giuseppe, Maria—Vi dono il cuores e l'anima mia;*" an image of Notre Dame de Salette, and several others besides. But the crown of all was a Host, I cannot tell whether consecrated or not, wrapt in a paper, both wafer and paper red with blood, wine, or the dye of the red flannel he wore. By all this you may see that the legend did not err concerning him, for he had his legend to the following effect: "Cavalier Sant' Antonio, having always carried about him relics of the saints and our Savior 'duly consecrated in the form of the Host,' was invulnerable to gun or sword." In this latter point the legend, however, proved false, and the photograph had well-nigh proved a better defense than the Host itself, for it had been perforated in the middle by the mortal stab.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Entre Riano War—Gold in Cordova—Affairs in the Oriental Republic—National Finance—The Exhibition—Activity of French Gun-boats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Friday Sept. 30, 1870.

How differently affairs are managed in the Old World and here, this Entre Riano war fully proves. Across the ocean comes news that an empire has been almost overthrown in a couple of months, while this rebellion has been going on at least six, and is no nearer its end than it was five months back. JORDAN still keeps the field. Retreating before every advance of the national troops, he has thus far contrived to avoid any serious encounter, having evidently determined on a guerrilla warfare, for which Entre Rios is well fitted. Unless an arrangement be effected of some nature to restore peace, the province, once so flourishing and happy, will be probably devastated and impoverished before JORDAN is conquered. Several encounters have taken place during the past fortnight favorable to Government, yet likely to exercise little influence on JORDAN's cause. One cannot help fancying that some pockets must be gradually filling, else the war would surely have been concluded months since, instead of being allowed to drag on in this disgraceful manner.

THE NORTH—THE EXHIBITION—GOLD.

Elsewhere all is quiet. No further attempts have been made to stir up the Northern provinces; the failure lately suffered in a recent endeavor appears to have convinced JORDAN that he cannot depend on such desired, though improbable, successes for his cause. Cordova is all alive with preparations for the approaching exhibition, to take place in March next; this European war will do much to delay arrivals of goods, but none doubt ultimate success. Upward of 500 cases have arrived from England and the States, many more being expected from these two countries, which will doubtless prove the largest exhibitors. The discovery of several nuggets of gold near the Rio Segundo has almost produced the gold fever; whether this will come to anything is uncertain, but natives affirm the existence there of this metal in large quantities. The Transandine Telegraph Company is vigorously at work; hopes are entertained that a few months will complete communication with Valparaiso. The railway between Cordova and Tucuman is likely to be commenced soon. Thus, were it not for the Entre Riano difficulty, things would wear a bright aspect.

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

In the Oriental Republic two Governments are to be started. Notwithstanding that SUAREZ gave APARICIO a check at Las Piedras, it was a drawn battle in reality, and APARICIO is about to start a Blanco Government in camp, the seat of which will probably be at Artigas, a small town in the interior. The legal Government will be confined to Montevideo and its suburbs, since the country in general is under APARICIO. To add to the embarrassment of Government, grave rumors are afloat, to the effect that CARABALLO, at present in command of national forces, north of Rio Negro, is not altogether so loyal as could be wished. Neither the Blanco nor the Colorado party have much scruple in deeds of murder, provided such crimes will further their ends. A serious charge, in fact, has been made against the Colorado party by the Italian Consul, since it appears that several Italians have been murdered by men in Blanco uniform, whom the Consul proves were paid by the former party to raise the Italians in favor of the existing Government—a natural result, if such charges were proved against the Blancos. The wires connecting Buenos Ayres with Montevideo are being cut continually, first by one side, and then by the other, involving repairs at the risk of the lives of the workmen employed, and entailing heavy expenses on the Company. Is it strange foreigners do not care to invest their wealth in these Republics?

FINANCE.

The national bank scheme has been thrown out by Congress, as also an offer from a Dr. ABATE to sell some wonderful meat-preserving secret for $500,000—a modest demand. The Provincial Chambers have passed bills for sewering and paving the city—much-needed improvements—as also for providing a number of iron bridges for camp—another step onward.

PRIZES FOR FRANCE.

French gun-boats are watching the river's mouth, on the lookout for German vessels. Six have been already captured, and dispatched to France in charge of prize crews. These captures have enraged the Germans beyond measure, but, owing to the absence of any Prussian war vessels here, there is no remedy.

PICKYUNE.

Victory of the Rebels in the Argentine Republic—Probable Triumph of the Insurrection—The Rebel Element Gaining Strength in Uruguay—Americans in Trouble—Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Paraguay—Miscellaneous News.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 1.—The combined armies of SARMIENTO, under GELLY Y OBES and AYALA, operating in Entre Rios, had a general engagement with the whole rebel force under LOPEZ JORDAN, near Rosario, resulting in a rebel victory. The Government forces lost heavily in ordnance, prisoners and horses. The killed and wounded on both sides numbered over 1,500 men. The Province of Corrientes has revolted against the National Government and joined the rebellion. Appearances indicate that the Sarmiento Government will not be able to crush the rebels. SARMIENTO is becoming more and more unpopular with the masses. Three thousand French residents have enrolled themselves in a volunteer force to proceed home to help retrieve the late disasters in France.

AFFAIRS IN URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 1.—The days of the present Colorado Government, presided over by President BATTLE, are numbered, as the successor of the rebel LOPEZ JORDAN, in Entre Rios, against SARMIENTO, means the triumph of the Blancos, who are contending for the Government there. Gen. CARABALLO, commanding the finest army south of the Rio Negro, has joined the rebel forces against his Government. This fact, taken in connection with the arrival of 1,000 men, smuggled across the river from Buenos Ayres with six pieces of good rifled cannon and breech-loaders, and small arms, gives the rebels decided advantage, since the Government has only in the field Gen. G. SUAREZ at the head of 2,500 men and the rabble which it may be able to scrape together for the defense of Montevideo, leaving every square inch of territory in the undisputed possession of the rebels. The opposition Press has of late been rather severe on foreigners and their representatives, especially against the American Minister, Mr. STEVENS, because of the zeal evinced whenever American interests are jeopardized.

AMERICANS IN TROUBLE.

Capt. PAGE and son are in trouble. PAGE, Jr., owns an iron steamer, and as a live Yankee, he undertook to smuggle into this territory the rebel leaders REYES and his followers, in order to form the Blanco Administration. Success attended the operation, but the Colorado gun-boat *Cogminibo* got wind of the affair, and overhauling PAGE in neutral waters, made a prize of his craft, he himself being thrown into prison. The Argentine Government will naturally demand the release of the steamer, as she carried the Argentine flag, and was in Argentine waters at the time of the capture.

TROUBLE WITH ITALY.

Trouble is brewing between this Government and that of Italy. Beside the cold-blooded murder of all Italians captured by the Blancos, it is rumored that that Government is to send an ultimatum to this country on the enforcement of old claims which have hitherto been disregarded.

MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

The United States steamer *Wasp* left this port yesterday for Colonia, on the requisition of Consul MANTON, who apprehends trouble there from the rebels. The flag-ship *Lancaster* is in port, and the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* is still at St. Catharine with a few cases of small-pox on board.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

A Mr. HARMONY has lately been granted a concession for a railroad to run from Colonia to the Mercedes. Ex-Minister BUSTAMENTE, commander of all the forces in this city, resigned that post, and applied for a passport for Rio, which was denied him. Dr. OBES will probably be the successor of Dr. RIODRIGUEZ in the Foreign Office. The prospect for trade is better. Gold closed at fifteen per cent, today. The Government is to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500,000. STEWART, Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned.

NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

Advices from Paraguay to Oct. 1 have been received. Asuncion has just passed through a revolution. The Convention of Deputies to frame a Constitution, made an attempt to overthrow the Triumvirate, presided over by RIVAROLA, justifying its action upon the resignation of Señor LOIZAGA, and appointed Señor MACHAIN as Provisional President, although Minister PARANHOS was absent. RIVAROLA advised the other allied representatives to resist this revolutionary scheme, when the people came to his support and made a peaceable demonstration, and the Assembly, returning to its senses, reconsidered its action, and reappointed Señor RIVAROLA Provisional President, with BANCIRO as Secretary of State. Certain soldiery, tools of the Allies, made a descent upon the office of the *Voz del Pueblo*, the opposition sheet, and completely destroyed it. Peace was said to reign at last accounts.

The Controller and His Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your various and most excellent articles in this morning's TIMES with a most decided relish. The one headed "Slippery Dick" is good and to the point. Also, "Your Debt;" also, "Where the Money Goes." Now I would ask of you a small space in your journal that I may give you my practical views upon the "Controller and his Apologists," the white-washing Committee. I know these men personally, and I will tell you that they did not do their duty. MOSES TAYLOR and Mr. SISTARE knew exactly how the work ought to have been done, but in this instance they simply contented themselves with the abstracts. What kind of a search is that? Do you suppose MOSES TAYLOR, as President of the City National Bank, would be content to have any of his Committee take the sworn statement of one of his tellers, without going into the vault and overhauling the tin boxes, seeing and handling and counting the securities? Not a whit. But why, in the instance of the Committee in the case of "Slippery Dick," who sits enthroned in the marble palace in the Park, did Mr. TAYLOR, with his ever gracious smile, let Slippery Dick pass upon him his abstracts, and in all probability not have them even sworn to? Mr. TAYLOR is, as is well known, a thorough, practical searching business man and I am the more surprised, knowing the "Boss," as he is called and familiarly known among his employes, that he of all the rest should, just at this very important juncture, allow himself to pass an examination requiring the very closest personal attention. He might have had his entire bank force to assist him in giving the books, papers and securities a thorough overhauling, and thereby have covered himself with the heartfelt thanks of all good men, even supposing he found nothing wrong—no defalcation. He, of all the others, ought to have come out with flying colors, except GEO. K. SISTARE. He was the right man, also, in the right place, if he only had—like Mr. TAYLOR ought to have done—probed the matter straight to the root and flung the abstract into the basket under the table. Mr. TAYLOR was too gracious, Mr. TAYLOR stood in the presence of a high official—consequently he shrunk from his duty. Just look at the cunning of "Slippery Dick" in choosing such men for his examining committee, men of high character. He well knew, or at least believed, that the public would swallow the pill gilded with such eminent citizens forming his committee, and believed he could rest easy and hide securely behind such an array of eminent names. I blame MOSES TAYLOR greatly for his careless manner of conducting this examination. He ought to have faced this matter alone if the other gentlemen did not want to go into the arduous duty of a close scrutiny. Of course Mr. SISTARE could not be expected to show "Slippery Dick" up, because he deals (being a banker, and now supposed to be quite rich,) largely in City securities, bonds, &c., out of which he has made money. Consequently, he is supposed to be cheek by jowl with Dick. GEORGE has been a quiet operator, for forty years past, on Wall-street. He made his debut about 1832 in the then banking-house of PRENTISS, CHUBB & Co., of Wall-street, corner of William-street, in the old brick dwelling-house since pulled down to make way for the present granite Custom-house building. GEORGE came into business as a clerk with CHUBB. He is a most excellent penman and accountant, and, of all men upon that committee, if he only would have acted without fear or favor, was the one to have brought to light a clear and comprehensive statement of Dick's mysteries. But beyond a doubt he had his commission account in full view, therefore he would not face the music, much to the delight of Slippery Dick. With regard to Mr. BROWN, he, as President of a savings bank, does not cut much of a figure. He held the position, a few years back, of President of the Bank of North America, but resigned after a brief period. He is best at his profession, dry goods. The others I pass by as not worth a fig when put upon an Examining Committee. They are not practical men in that line. I have spent nearly half a century in Wall-street in finance, having risen from office boy to the head of my own banking-house. I have now retired to private life at the age of sixty, resting from active participation in business. When in business and called to act upon committees, I invariably chose true and practical men to make the examination, and whenever called to the duty our rule was to overhaul the documents, see them, handle them, accept no abstract, no sworn statement, nothing short of an actual personal overhauling of the securities. As a general thing, our bank committees are not practical men. If they would take the teller's tin boxes, count the money, examine closely item by item, they would find a mass of wrong covered up between the bank notes, such as memorandum checks, clerks overdrawing their accounts, and leaning for such a purpose upon the teller. If, I say, there was a critical examination, and not resort to a sworn statement or abstract, very many irregularities would be brought to light.

VETERAN FINANCIER.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8, 1870.

CURRENT NOTES.

Only 294 of the 502 Congregational churches in Massachusetts, have resident pastors.

A Mr. BREWER, of Boston, had three valuable horses killed by lightning the other night at Newport, R. I.

The shipments of fruit from Centralia, Ill., during the past season, amount, in the aggregate, to 151,528 bushels.

The most accomplished shop-lifter and pickpocket of Omaha, Neb., is said to be a girl who has not yet attained her thirteenth year.

The Christian ladies of Chicago have reformed and provided situations for 2,250 abandoned females during the past year.

Mr. YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, will attend the National Convention on Immigration, which assembles at Indianapolis on the 23d inst.

Two boys of tender age, recently fought a duel and wounded each other severely with shot-guns on the La Crosse, Wis., marsh. There was a little girl in the case.

They are about to have a new Exchange building at St. Louis. At a recent meeting of members, 540 votes were cast in favor of the project to 162 against.

A young man named JOHN MORTON was committed to the Albany Jail a few days since, on complaint of a Miss GEGAN, of West Troy, who claims damages in the sum of $5,000 for a breach of promise of marriage.

They build cities very rapidly in the West. In Lawrence, Kansas, 600 buildings have been erected since the beginning of the year, and of these, the greater part are substantial private residences.

One of the "most unfortunate" convicts in the Kingston, Canada, Penitentiary, having frequently declared that he was not "used like a gentleman," brought his life to a close a few nights ago, by hanging himself with his braces to the cell door.

A young Swede, named KILLYON, a resident of Des Moines, Iowa, who had at first been accepted, but afterward refused by a young lady of that city, in a fit of despair, recently put a period to his existence by drinking a quantity of poisonous horse-wash.

The will of the late R. E. LEE has been admitted to probate. It is in the handwriting of the deceased, and was written in 1846. G. W. C. LEE and Mrs. LEE are the executors. Col. CHARLES MARSHALL, of Baltimore, has been selected to write the biography of the late Mr. LEE.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools at San Francisco, shows that there has been an average of 16,371 pupils attending the schools of that city during the year, at a cost of $364,423 44. The average cost for education of pupils is $22 26. Of the school children 14 are colored, 20 Indian, and 437 Mongolian.

A story is told by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of a heartless old fellow who recently went to pick up the pieces of his broken wagon, instead of mourning over the fate of his daughter and son-in-law, who had been killed by a locomotive while crossing the track at Jefferson, Ky.

A new species of snake, of a milk-white color, was lately discovered in Western Virginia by Dr. S. W. CRAWFORD, of Brown County, Ohio. The tail has a horny appendage about half an inch in length, which is used with deadly effect. The body is so slender that when held up in the light of the sun it becomes transparent.

The Ralston, Penn., School Trustees have excited considerable indignation through what is looked upon as a great waste of the public money on their part. It is charged that the janitor of one of the schools has a salary of $60 per month, $25 per month for moving benches, $23 per quarter for washing towels, and the interest on a $2,000 dwelling-house occupied by his family.

The difficulty at Indianapolis, by which Rev. L. M. WALTERS was prevented from assuming pastoral charge of the "Strange Chapel," of that city, has been adjusted. The congregation, it will be remembered, did not want to be dictated to in their acceptance of a minister by the Methodist Conference, and locked the church doors against Rev. Mr. WALTERS, all of which was looked upon by that gentleman as not only "strange," but exceedingly irreverent.

A lawsuit which has caused a good deal of gossip is soon to be tried at Kokomo, Ind. A humble individual of that place sold his better half, some months ago, to a neighbor, and, having since grown tired of living alone, he now wishes to break the bargain. To this the purchaser has no objection; in fact, he desires to give her up; but the woman herself objects, on the ground that it is not Christian-like to put her on the market more than once. This is the second case of the same kind now pending before the Indiana Courts.

The attractive programme recently sketched out by the Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, in which he promises to settle the wild lands with immigrants and induce the return of the Canadians who have come to the United States, does not excite the enthusiasm of the Montreal *Witness*. "Were we certain of a fair administration of this machinery," says that journal, "this programme would give great satisfaction; but, as things are, we perceive the possible, if not probable, building up of one church and nationality, by public funds, to the detriment of the rest of the community."

Suit by the State of Missouri for Nearly $400,000 Against a Bank.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 7.

In the Circuit Court, Saturday, a suit was filed in the name of the State of Missouri against the State National Bank, for the recovery of $363,910 50, with interest. The petition states that the bank is the successor of the old Bank of the State, which succeeded the first Bank of the State, organized in 1837; that the present bank was organized as a national bank, and was delegated to provide for the sale of the stock owned by the State, and protect the seminary and school fund, by an act approved March 5, 1866; that as successor of the State Bank, defendant became possessed of all the assets of that bank; that the State owned 10,803 shares of the old bank, valued at $100 per share, and is entitled to the same number of shares in the present bank; that defendant has issued large sums of money, and has, at different times, declared dividends, amounting in the aggregate to thirty-three and a half per cent. on the capital stock. Plaintiff claims as its share of these dividends the sum of $363,910 50. R. F. WINGATE and Attorney-General JOHNSON are counsel for the State in the case.

The Death of Gov. Shaffer, of Utah.

From the Corinne (Utah) Reporter, Oct. 31.

By telegram in another column it will be seen that his Excellency J. WILSON SHAFFER, Governor of this Territory, died early this morning. This sad intelligence was not altogether unexpected. Since his first arrival in Utah it has been apparent to all his friends that consumption had marked him for his victim; and, though his health appeared to improve in the early Summer, it was but a deluding phase of that flattering disease. His estimable lady died soon after he assumed the duties of his office here, and, on his return from the last sad offices of affection, it was too evident that a few months would suffice to reunite them. Of deceased family we know but little; his brother and two children have been with him at Salt Lake City for some time before his death. But ten months have elapsed since Gov. SHAFFER first received his appointment, and but six since he arrived and entered upon his duties; yet in that short space of time he has become endeared to the loyal people of Utah, and his brief administration fills the brightest page thus far in her history. He was at once firm and conciliatory, and while all who approached him personally could have none but the kindest feelings toward him, he yet knew the rights and duties of his position, and was unyielding in his determination to uphold and perform them. Being human, he probably made some mistakes; but suffice it to say that we never had a Governor who made so few, or whose administration gave such general satisfaction. He was taken away at a time when his course had secured the respect of all parties; and we can but consider his death, not merely a loss to his family and friends, but a calamity to the Territory and to the public service. To the orphan children and relatives, we can only tender our sincere sympathy.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The French National Bazaar.

The French ladies, who are engaged in preparing the Fair in aid of the wounded soldiers of France, to be opened at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory on the 15th, continue to receive liberal contributions from all parts of the interior, and the greatest encouragement has been accorded to them in numerous communications, full of patriotic expressions. The ladies are putting forth unceasing efforts to make the affair as successful as its predecessor, the German Fair, held lately in the same building, and as creditable as the great French Fair at San Francisco. The decorations of the hall are already far advanced, and will be, judging from present appearances, prepared on a magnificent scale. Season tickets for the Fair can be procured at the *Courrier* office, No. 92 Walker-street, and at the residences of the following ladies: Mme. Victor Place, Harlem; Mme. Ogden Doremus, No. 70 Union-place; Mme. Ames Van Wart, No. 107 Fifth-avenue; Mlle. de Blossières, No. 50 West Fifteenth-street; Mme. Ch. Lassalle, No. 327 West Twenty-eighth-street; Mme. H. V. Allen, No. 27 West Seventeenth-street; Mme. A. Charvet, No. 146 West Forty-ninth-street; Mme. Judge Alker, No. 335 West Thirty-second-street; Mme. B. Lazare, No. 15 West Forty-third-street; Mme. C. Rochette, No. 62 West Twenty-ninth-street; Mlle. Aubert, No. 5 Livingston-place; Mme. W. A. Budd, No. 23 West Thirty-third-street; Mmes. Timon, Picaut and Millon, No. 235 West Eighteenth-street; Mlle. Leclerc, No. 10 Gramercy Park; Mme. Firston, No. 21 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street; Mme. Juniel Perry, Washington Heights; Mme. Bigot, No. 49 East Fourteenth-street; Mme. Nathan Jarvis, No. 124 West Twenty-third-street; Mme. Boullion, No. 126 West Seventeenth-street; Mme. Leboeuf, No. 669 Second-avenue.

The following ladies are delegated to receive donations of funds and articles for the Fair outside of New-York City:

Mme. Lespinasse, Fort Washington; Mme. de Comeau, Staten Island; Mme. G. Reynaud, Fleetwood; Mme. d'Hervilly, Philadelphia; Mme. Ruiz, Philadelphia; Mme. Astié, New-Jersey; Mme. Saint Amant, No. 274 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

M. COGNIAT, in addition to various other articles, has contributed several sets of valuable statuary, worth over a hundred dollars, which will be an ornament to the Fair. An English gentleman, who has already donated $400 in cash in aid of the wounded, has also made a liberal contribution for the Fair. From Boston a donation of twenty-nine lithographic portraits have been received, of which twenty-five are portraits of Generals of the First Empire.

The price of the tickets of admission for the opening ceremonies has been fixed at $1, and for the succeeding days twenty-five cents. Persons desirous to provide the bazaar with flags and banners, French and American, are requested to direct them to M. MARCOTTE, in Union-square, or to M. PAILLARD, No. 680 Broadway.

The French National Subscription.

Messrs. LASSALLE & Co. received from Leconte's Mills, Pennsylvania, a check for $300, $220 of which are the subscriptions of the French at a French village in that vicinity, called Frenchville, and $80 were contributed by the French Canadians domiciled in that locality.

The subscriptions received at the *Courrier* office, and thence transmitted to the Treasurer of the French Committee, during the present week, amounted to $3,013 35, which, with twenty-eight previous remittances, makes up a total of $22,135 73 of funds received at the *Courrier* office.

M. VOTABLE has rendered the following account of the French subscription:

Amount of subscriptions received since the 1st of this month	$6,348 04
Amount received previously	45,141 99
Total	$51,490 03
Remittances to France	34,581 67
Balance	$16,902 36

A French curé at Chattanooga, Tenn., announces, in a communication to Mlle. BOUSSON, that at a meeting at that place of Americans and Irishmen sympathizing with the French people, several hundred dollars have been subscribed in aid of the French wounded, which will soon be forwarded to the Committee in this City; and a committee of ladies has been formed, which will make additional collections in aid of the cause. The curé has also forwarded to this lady a valuable gold watch, contributed by a poor Frenchman, who only lately left his native country.

Substantial Results of the German Sanitary Fair.

The Treasurer of the German Sanitary Fair, Mr. FREDERICK KUHNE, reports the following receipts:

Previously reported	$50,206 80
For further cash—donations	468 25
For further sales of season tickets	1,206 50
For admission tickets and sales on Oct. 27	2,726 95
For admission tickets and sales on Oct. 28	4,146 70
For admission tickets and sales on Oct. 29	5,309 90
For admission tickets and sales on Oct. 31	3,339 90
For admission tickets and sales on Nov. 1	1,903 70
For sales Nov. 3	3,061 35
For sales Nov. 4	130 00
Total	$72,498 05

Opening of the Brooklyn German Fair.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather, the Fair of the German ladies of Brooklyn, at the Atheneum, in aid of the wounded warriors within the German lines, was fairly inaugurated last night, and under circumstances which give assurance of its success. The opening ceremonies were in accordance with the programme as previously detailed in the TIMES, with an orchestral and vocal entertainment, in which the Brooklyn Saengerbund assisted, fully sustaining its reputation as one of the leading German vocal associations in this section of the country. This evening the Liederkranz Society, and to-morrow night the Arion Society, will entertain the visitors by their splendid vocal performances, which, no doubt, will draw a numerous attendance of the friends of these popular societies. The ladies are ably assisted in their patriotic enterprise by a number of gentlemen who constitute the Committee of Assistance, the Floor Committee, the Music Committee, the Committee on Decorations, the Press Committee and the Floral Committee. The Restaurant Committee is composed of Mmes ULRICHS, SCHMIDT, KAHL, MERKEL, WALTER and STRYBING.

Miss AMEND is the Postmaster on this occasion. Eighteen tables for the sale of articles have been arranged in this bazaar, which are presided over by the following ladies:

Mmes. Steins, Mueldener, Ruszits, Walther, Arming, Kahl, Mueller, Dittmer, Ouitfeld, Eggers, Von Moers, Hoffman, Reither, Grepe, Phitze, Koob, Amend and Hammer.

The amount of cash collected by the ladies has reached the sum of $8,409 59. A bazaar gazette was issued yesterday, published in German.

The Kimberley-Butler Suit Dismissed.

In the United States Circuit Court, in Baltimore, on Monday, upon the call of the docket, the case of KIMBERLY BROTHERS *vs.* Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER being called, it was stated by counsel that the case would not be prosecuted further. The case was brought to recover the amount paid by plaintiffs for rental of certain buildings at Fortress Monroe while Gen. BUTLER was in command of that post in 1864.

Joe Coburn Shoots his Wife—She Refuses to Prosecute.

JOE COBURN, the celebrated pugilist, was arranged at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, charged with feloniously assaulting his wife by shooting her in the back with a pistol. It appeared that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officer QUINN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, discovered a respectably attired woman staggering along the sidewalk on Broadway, near the Revere House, crying that she had been shot. He immediately conveyed her to the Station-house, and discovered that she was the wife of COBURN, and was bleeding profusely from a wound in the back. Subsequently she was taken back to the Revere House, where her husband resided, and it was ascertained that they had quarreled the night before, when, it is alleged, being under the influence of drink, he produced a pistol and shot her. Dr. FRELIGH succeeded in extracting the ball from Mrs. COBURN, and pronounced her life to be out of danger. JOE said the shooting was purely accidental. In the absence of any complaint against the prisoner, Judge FOWLER discharged him.

Lectures of the Season.

By invitation of the trustees, Mr. A. J. MUNDELLA, M. P., will deliver an address on "Strikes, Arbitration, and Labor Questions in Great Britain," on Monday, the 14th inst., at 8 P. M., in the great hall of the Cooper Union. Admission by ticket only, which can be had gratis at the office of Cooper Union, and at BRENTANO's news depot, Union-square.

JOHN B. GOUGH delivers his celebrated lecture, "Eloquence and Orators," at Cooper Institute, to-night, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Morning Star Sunday-school. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will preside, and a choir of children from the Mission will sing.

Miss HARRIETTE A. KEYSER will lecture on "Consuming Fire," next Saturday evening, at Association Hall.

The examination in the case of Dr. WALTER POWERS, alias Thomas Lookup, alias Evans, accused of malpractice in causing the death of Miss MARY GEARY, was to have been held yesterday. Counsel for the accused appeared before Coroner FLYNN, when he ascertained that the principal witness for the prosecution was ill and not able to appear. An effort was then made to secure the release of the prisoner on bail, but it was refused by Dr. SHINE on the plea that the District-Attorney had so ordered. Mr. GARVIN being appealed to, denied the allegation and ordered the examination to proceed to-day.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match Between American Girl and George Palmer, to Wagons—Three Heats Trotted and Darkness Intervenes—Fast Time Made.

Yesterday the return trotting match between Mr. ERASTUS CORNING'S br. g. *George Palmer*, and Mr. WM. LOVELL'S b. m. *American Girl*, for $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, took place at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Course, Brooklyn. In their previous match, which was for the same amount, in harness, *American Girl* had won after five closely contested heats, both horses trotting in magnificent style, and making under the circumstances of a slow track and an unfavorable day, remarkably fast time. In consequence of this victory, *American Girl* was made the favorite at $100 to $50, and in some instances $100 to $40 was laid on her winning. She was not, however, in the best of condition, and her owner, Mr. LOVELL, honorably declared that he was not backing his mare, as she had evidently not got over the severe race of Saturday last. Still the public persisted in backing her at the quoted odds, and had not darkness come on after three heats were trotted, it is highly probable she would have pulled through, as she was improving after every heat, while *Palmer* apparently tired in the third heat. BEN. DANIELS drove *American Girl* with his customary fine skill and patience, while CHARLES CHAMPLIN drove *Palmer* in a style to elicit expressions of admiration, as did also the superb condition he brought the horse out on the track. *George Palmer* has always been a peculiar horse to train and drive, and ignorant and superficial observers, setting themselves up as the Sir Oracles of the trotting turf, whose *ex cathedra* declarations are not to be controverted, have publicly announced that he is incompetent in the capacities of both trainer and driver. The best reply to such opinions is the implicit confidence that the owner of the horse has always reposed, and continues to do, in CHARLES CHAMPLIN'S ability and honesty.

There was a very fine attendance to witness the trot, which is probably the last one of importance this season, unless the proposed negotiations for a match between *Mountain Boy* and *American Girl* are arranged. In the first heat, *Palmer* went off with the lead, and held it throughout, the mare being evidently unable to trot until they had gone three-quarters of a mile. *Palmer* won the heat by three lengths, in 2:25½. The second heat was more closely contested, *Palmer* winning by a length, with the mare driving him home at his fastest gait. Time—2:24½. The betting was now $50 to $7 on *Palmer*, but the mare passed him, after going three-quarters of a mile, and beat him home by a length, in 2:27¼. Darkness now came on, and the race was postponed until today, at 2 P. M.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, Nov. 9.—Match, $500; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

C. Champlin's br. g. George Palmer	1	1	2
B. Daniels' b. m. American Girl	2	2	1

Time—2:25½, 2:24½, 2:27¼.

BASE-BALL.

The New-Jersey Base-Ball Convention—Officers and Committees.

The base-ball clubs of New-Jersey met in Convention at Elizabeth yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the fourth annual Convention of the State Base-ball Association, the delegates assembling at 1 P. M. at Library Hall. This Association is one of the State branch organizations of the National Association, the parent Association holding the General Convention in this City Nov. 30. The attendance, yesterday, was numerous and influential, a highly respectable gathering of delegates assembling from the principal cities of the State, including Newark, Trenton, Princeton, Elizabeth, Jersey City, &c. The State Association of New-Jersey numbers over thirty odd clubs as members, and sends four delegates to the National Convention. The following are the names of the clubs and their delegates composing the Convention of yesterday:

CLUBS.	DELEGATES.
1. Amateur, Newark	H. W. Chadwick, E. Bolles, Jr.
2. Active, Newark	W. Hayes, J. J. Fitzgerald.
3. Eureka, Newark	E. A. Ward, C. E. Thomas.
4. Bergen, Jersey City	J. V. B. Vreeland.
5. Champion, Jersey City	Geo. Warrin, J. W. Denver.
6. Erie, Jersey City	C. S. Brown, W. J. Hilton.
7. Olympic, Trenton	W. R. Johnson, W. Willis.
8. Trenton, Trenton	Judge A. Reed, H. C. Freese.
9. Atlantic, Elizabeth	W. Crane, Chas. Parmalee.
10. Resolute, Elizabeth	Jas. Gale, L. K. Albro.
11. Oak Leaf, Durham	No delegate.
12. Princeton, Princeton	C. O. Hudnut.

After the usual preliminary business an election for officers for the ensuing year was held, with the appended result:

OFFICERS.

President—Judge H. REED, of Trenton Club.

First Vice-President—C. S. Brown, of Erie Club.

Second Vice-President—L. K. Albro, of Resolute Club.

Recording Secretary—H. W. Chadwick, of Amateur Club.

Corresponding Secretary—H. C. Freese, of Olympic Club.

Treasurer—G. W. Denver, of Champion Club.

Delegates to National Convention—Messrs. Reed, Thomas, Gale and Hilton.

After the election of officers, the subject of the State championship was brought up before the Convention, and an exciting discussion ensued in relation to the election of a committee to draft a code of laws governing this class of contests. Finally, however, after arguments had been brought to bear in illustrating the ill-feeling and rivalry growing out of championship matters, it was resolved not to indorse such games, and the resolution was laid on the table. A motion was then made to instruct the delegates to vote for the dead ball, which elicited the fact that all the New-Jersey clubs were in favor of such a ball as the regulation ball of the game. Judge REED, the new President, then made the following appointments for committees, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at Trenton on the second Wednesday of November, in 1871:

Rules and Regulations—J. A. Westervelt, W. Crane, W. Hayes.

Nominations—J. U. B. Vreeland, L. K. Albro, C. Parmele.

Judiciary—W. J. Johnson, W. J. Hilton, H. C. Freese, W. Willis.

Printing—J. Gale, C. O. Hudnut, E. Bolles, Jr.

Resolute vs. Active.

The home and home game of the series for the New-Jersey championship between the Resolute and Active Clubs, of Elizabeth and Newark, resulted as follows:

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Resolute	4	2	3	3	5	3	6	—26
Active	0	6	2	0	2	1	3	—14

Today, weather permitting, the Resolutes will play the Amateurs, of Newark, at the Waverly Fair Grounds, for the championship. This is the home and home game.

The Third-Avenue Railroad—Annual Meeting—Election of Directors.

The stockholders of the Third-avenue Railroad held their annual meeting at the rooms of the Company yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year.

A full delegation was present. H. R. REMSEN presided, and on motion, Hon. C. S. ARTHUR, Secretary, read the President's annual address, which was unanimously approved and ordered to be placed on file. The report gave a flattering account of the condition of the affairs of the Company, although by reducing the fare to five cents they lose $247,000 a year. They will pay the same salaries to their employes as heretofore. Nine thousand and twenty-five votes were cast of 11,000, resulting in the election of the following directors for 1871: Robert Squires, William Remsen, William A. Darling, Henry R. Remsen, Henry Hart, Wilson G. Hunt, Maltby G. Lane, John B. Hobby, William J. Valentine, Sylvanus S. Riker, Sylvester R. Comstock, William M. Tweed and Richard B. Connolly. J. L. Everett, S. E. Darling and J. L. Worth were elected inspectors.

At the conclusion of the balloting the company partook of an elegant collation in the large hall on the second floor. The Company have lately been adding to their stock of cars, and at the present time have 195 cars in running order. Their stables now contain upward of 1,600 horses. Their new iron depot at Harlem, will soon be finished.

The Ship James Foster, Jr.—The Story of the Sufferers Again Revived.

It will be remembered that the sufferings of immigrants on board the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, were fully investigated by the Commissioners of Emigration more than a year ago, all the proceedings having been published at length in the TIMES. A number of the sufferers then commenced suits against the owners of the vessel, some twenty in number, to recover damages for their injuries. A motion was made yesterday, before Judge LARREMORE, in Common Pleas, Chambers, by counsel for the defendants, to compel the substitution of the executors of one of the defendants, now deceased, in place of the deceased himself. The motion was argued at length by counsel for the respective parties, and Judge LARREMORE reserved his decision.

Arrest for Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

AUGUSTUS W. MARSH was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. He was held by Commissioner SHIELDS in $3,000 bail for examination. The complainant, EDWARD BENJAMIN, alleges that HENRY B. DOREMUS and himself were partners in the business of manufacturing crinoline wire for hoop-skirts in Brooklyn, and that they sold the firm of LOCKWOOD & MARSH, (the defendants,) manufacturers of hoop-skirts and corsets in this City, 8,460½ pounds of covered crinoline steel wire, which was delivered to them on the 3d of March, 1869. The goods were valued at $2,985 43, and were sold on credit. The latter firm was subsequently adjudged bankrupt on the petition of the North River Bank, their creditors. The complaint alleges that MARSH fraudulently converted the crinoline wire to his own use, being insolvent at the time. GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD, formerly in partnership with the accused, makes affidavit, alleging that MARSH appropriated about $6,000 worth of the property belonging to the firm, together with the crinoline steel.

CHARLES W. CARPENTER, a clerk in the employ of LOCKWOOD & MARSH, also makes affidavit, asserting that the accused removed fifty barrels of crinoline steel from his store after the proceedings in bankruptcy had been commenced.

POLITICS AND THE POLICE.

A Day in the Life of Capt. Petty—Singular Action of the Board of Police.

Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY, for many years the very efficient and popular Captain of the Fifth Police Precinct, where he acquired the reputation, which he yet retains with all unprejudiced persons, of being an invaluable officer, has lately become a perplexing problem to the Board of Police. Some weeks ago PETTY was removed from the Fifth to the Sixteenth Precinct, and in his new field of duty displayed the same vigor and ability in his warfare on the dangerous classes which he had ever exhibited. Unfortunately for his own interests, he was forced by his convictions to consider repeaters as criminals, and he acted accordingly. Solely by his exertions TERENCE QUINN and many minor rascals of that sort came to grief, and all this occurring at the registration, the Democracy were dismayed at the prospect of encountering PETTY at the polls. But the Board of Police came to the rescue, and at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon transferred PETTY to the Twenty-sixth Precinct, which covers no polling places, but in order to make doubly sure of his doing no mischief, took all his men away from him to do duty in other precincts, and thus left him a Captain without a command. But lest there might be some doubt of the reason which induced this action, the Board hastened to remove it as soon as the polls were closed, and the canvass reasonably advanced, by transferring PETTY, first to the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and, later in the same night or early the next morning, back again to the Sixteenth, thus swinging him around somewhat promiscuously, and bringing him to the point from which he started in the remarkably short space of thirty-six hours. The Board, having thus adroitly tided the Democracy over the Petty danger, are naturally exhausted by the achievement, and it is announced that nothing more will be done for some days.

Meeting of the Board of Health—Movement of Contagious Diseases.

The Board of Health met yesterday at 1 o'clock, President BOSWORTH in the chair; Commissioners CECCARINI, GROSS, MANIERRE, MULLALY and S. SMITH present. The call of the committees and chiefs of bureaus elicited nothing but the following:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1870.

To the Board of the Health Department, Emmons Clark, Secretary:

I have the honor to present the following statement of the movement of contagious diseases, as reported to this bureau during the week ending Nov. 5, inst., in comparison with the previous week.

Week ending Oct. 29: Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 26; relapsing fever, 20; small-pox, 1; scarlatina, 20; measles, 10; diphtheria, 9.

Week ending Nov. 5: Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 22; relapsing fever, 18; small-pox, 3; scarlatina, 39; measles, 13; diphtheria, 10.

As the advantages of an accurate registration of such diseases become better known, they will be more widely appreciated. Statistics of the movements of contagia are far better for the purposes of sanitarians, if accurate, than death-records. In this instance particularly, the old adage, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," applies with particular force.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector.

Commissioner SMITH called attention to the want of a manual of the Board, but Commissioner MANIERRE said that the next Legislature would probably make some important changes in the Health laws, and upon his motion the subject was indefinitely postponed by being referred to the Finance Committee, with power to report at any time.

The Case of School Commissioner Hennessy—Argument at General Term.

The case of THOMAS R. HENNESSY, late School Commissioner, was up for argument yesterday, before the General Term of the Supreme Court. It will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES that after Mr. HENNESSY'S dismissal by the School Board, he made an application to Judge BRADY, then sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus to compel the School Board to reinstate him in his position. This application was denied by Judge BRADY, he holding that the Board which expelled Mr. HENNESSY had full jurisdiction of the matter, and had already adjudicated on the case. From this decision the present appeal was taken to the General Term. The question was argued at length, but no points, other than those presented before Judge BRADY and already published in the TIMES, were developed. The Court reserved its decision.

The Grain Speculators Coming to Grief.

The speculators who have been rushing so wildly into grain, expecting to make fortunes out of the demand consequent upon the war, will do well to study closely the present condition of the grain market. Prices are invariably governed by the supply and demand, and speculations on any other basis, though they may temporarily succeed, are certain to fail in the end. All the granaries of the world were full at the time of the last harvest. There was a universal crop throughout Europe, as well as this country, and while the war between France and Prussia may increase the demand in these two kingdoms, the supply in the other countries will be increased in a two-fold ratio. Railroads, steam-ships and telegraphs have revolutionized the whole grain trade; a deficiency in any part of the world can now be supplied within thirty days. In the Baltic, Black Sea, Prussia and Poland, the crop of 1869 is yet to be marketed, and the Liverpool merchants, who are always thoroughly posted on all the grain markets of the world, are well aware of this. On 19th July last, the day war was declared between Prussia and France, No. 2 Spring wheat was $1 37 in Chicago, and corn 93 cents. The average price of same quality wheat, for past ten days, has been 96 cents—a decline of 41 cents per bushel,—and of No. 2 old corn, for last week, 55 cents, while new corn has sold at 38 cents to 40 cents, thus showing that the war, so far, has been of no benefit to the grain markets of this country.

The Lunatic that Says He Murdered Mr. Nathan.

RUDOLPH DRYER, the insane German who accused himself of being the Nathan murderer, was yesterday brought before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, by Detective TILLY. The man was remanded for medical examination relative to his lunacy.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
75—Bradley vs. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	378—Barry vs. Van Vorst.
78—Cochran vs. Dinsmore.	101—Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Van Arnum.
80—Gordon vs. Quigly.	103—Conz vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
81—Hiestand vs. Otis.	104—Petition of Lucinda L. Morgan.
92—Shears vs. Solhinger.	105—Same.
93—Baily vs. Martin.	106—Same.
94—Continental Nat. Bk. vs. Nat. Bk. of Commonwealth.	107—Same.
95—Parker vs. Brett.	108—Pinckert vs. Finck.
96—Hartshorne vs. Taylor	109—Finck vs. Pinckert.
97—Bergman vs. Schwartz	110—Saltus vs. Saltus.
98—De La Vergne vs. Conover.	111—Saltus vs. Lockwood.
99—Bonar vs. Shea.	112—Jauncey vs. Mott.
100—Pelletier vs. Walker.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Barber vs. Johnson.	124—Gihon vs. Acker.
23—Goodkind vs. Balsh.	126—Caleshberg vs. Trautmann.
24—Kelly vs. Balsh.	138—Parisen vs. Parisen.
25—Reed vs. Same.	140—Goldbery vs. Hufnagel.
38—Day vs. Tibbitts.	146—Schlorm vs. Behrens.
60—Andrus vs. Isaacs.	148—Simmons vs. Erie Railroad Co.
61—Same vs. Same.	159—Scott vs. Reimert.
69—Schelum vs. Behrens.	161—Fredicker vs. Guardian Life Ins. Co.
75—Prouts vs. Haggarty.	163—Application of Mayor, &c.
88—Baylis vs. Brattick.	164—Same vs. Same.
111—Fine vs. Starr.	166—Ruck vs. Ruck.
112—Marshall vs. James.	
115—Anthony vs. Hiehol.	
122—Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Diers.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
249—Burnham vs. Thurman.	181—Dougherty vs. Van Cotten.
373—Pelton vs. Brown.	431—Cooledge vs. Hart.
211—Badenhop vs. McCahill.	145—Allen vs. Caughlin.
333—Thompson vs. Brown.	9—Clark vs. Kelly.
265—Gescheidt vs. Gescheidt.	13—Thorn vs. Lynch.
97—Costello vs. Casey.	21—Upton vs. Lynch.
239—Wisser vs. O'Brien.	33—Sturges vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Co.
397—Brown vs. Combes.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
278—Meyilch vs. Sixth-avenue R. R. Co.	482—Van Renselear vs. Dater.
376—Douglass vs. E. River Ferry Co.	486—Eldridge vs. Shultz.
330—Clark vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.	490—Mullany vs. Brockway.
372—Kusky vs. Bertram.	492—Rockwell vs. McGovern.
333—Thompson vs. Brown.	494—Lynch vs. Brower.
6—Brady vs. Kelly.	496—Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co. vs. Guion.
8—Marvin vs. Kelly.	
436—Street vs. Wetzel.	
490—Newberger vs. Erie R. R. Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

—Set down causes.

Nos.	Nos.
64—Hart vs. Devlin.	17—Pohlamus vs. Gerritsen.
206—Bleecker vs. Cohen.	190—Knoth vs. Royal.
195—Oppenheim vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	197—Gerrard vs. Corse.
245—Woodrow vs. McDonough.	198—Same vs. Same.
316—Sheenig vs. Van Pelt.	775—Allien vs. Schutze.
68—McCauly vs. Gans.	69—Edwards vs. Biun.
18—Kain vs. Kelly.	274—Lefferts vs. Melville.
353—Monlett vs. Haddendorf.	

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
218—White vs. Frink.	344—Klohr vs. O'Brien.
382—Barber vs. Louis.	153—Frank vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
325—Morris vs. Gallagher.	212—Minyen vs. Blakley.
331—Blum vs. Roher.	125—Currie vs. Van Vleck.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.	357—McKenzie vs. McPherson.
336—Bishop vs. Glassey.	361—Wood vs. Ryckmann.
340—Swarsbro vs. Stephens.	
341—Borchard vs. Denzer.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 9.

By Judge Brady.

Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company *vs.* Barclay; motion granted.

Walsh et al. *vs.* Mosher; motion granted.

Bell *vs.* J. Field Ely; motion granted.

Anhalt *vs.* Harris; motion granted.

Darron *vs.* Ehrn; reference allowed.

John W. C. Gray *vs.* Theodore W. Fruse; motion granted.

Archer *vs.* Radford; (two cases,) reference ordered.

Barnard *vs.* Scott; motion granted for second Friday.

Engle *vs.* Duffy; motion granted.

Root *vs.* Hansell; motion granted.

Gibbs *vs.* Baggett; motion granted.

Goodwin *vs.* Baggett; motion granted.

Parker *vs.* Dugan; motion granted; five per cent. allowance.

Atlantic Steam Engine Company *vs.* Oppenheimer; motion granted; stay until third Friday.

Frank *vs.* Goldsmith; motion granted and reference ordered.

English *vs.* Holmes; allowance of five per cent. granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 9.

By Judge Jones.

Frank H. Hamilton *vs.* Peter B. Campbell; sheriff's bill taxed.

William Burnard *vs.* Thomas A. R. Webster; case restored to its place on the calendar.

Richard G. Duffy *vs.* Elizabeth Duffy; referee's report confirmed and judgment ordered; let the submitted judgment be reargued.

John B. Simonson *vs.* Thomas Hargous; motion denied with $10 costs.

Edward T. Jenkins *vs.* John T. Harris; motion granted without costs.

Henry R. Cummings *vs.* David Babcock; motion granted. Case referred to J. C. Bushnell.

Patrick O'Connor to Felix O'Connor; motion denied with $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Josephine M. Allen *vs.* Michael Coughlin; see memorandum with clerk.

Louis Fleig *vs.* Lozeng Herbsch; Reywald H. Smith appointed receiver; bond of $500 to be given.

Virginia Chamberlain *vs.* Louis Chamberlain; judgment granted.

Henry J. Simons *vs.* The Stonewall Oil Company; motion granted.

Christian F. Pfeiffer *vs.* Le Grand Lockwood; motion granted.

Henry J. Simon *vs.* Elisha M. Treston; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Henry Williams; the original motion, papers and copies of all orders heretofore made herein required.

Theodore R. B. Degroot *vs.* The Fulton Fire Insurance Company; motion granted; no costs.

Saeltzer *vs.* Tindale; a copy of the answer is wanted.

Cornelius Horgan *vs.* Philip McCaffrey; case referred.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 9.

By Judge Robinson.

Kiefer *vs.* Thomas. (cross motions;) motion of plaintiff denied with $10 costs. That of Schedel, the purchaser, granted, awarding payment to him of the money in the hands of the receiver.

Struthers *vs.* Chrystal; motion denied.

By Judge Larremore.

Sinderlin *vs.* Selden; injunction granted.

Powell *vs.* Smith; injunction granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 213.—*The Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, Appellants, vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of Washington, and Joseph H. and A. G. Bradley.*—The appellants in September, 1868, filed their bills in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, (from which this appeal comes,) praying an injunction to restrain the Bradleys from selling the Alexandria and Washington Railroad, under a deed of trust executed to them by that Railroad Company, to secure the payment of certain certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $60,000, issued by the Company and guaranteed by the City of Washington, and to have the trust deed declared null and void and canceled. They alleged that the railroad Company, as then organized, purchased at public sale, under a junior deed of trust made by the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, the franchises and property of the last-named Company, according to the statutes of the State of Virginia, and under the original charter of that Company granted in 1854 by that State, and they denied the validity of the trust deed to the Bradleys. A temporary injunction was granted. The trial resulted in favor of the defendants, and this appeal was taken, and now argued, the appellants insisting, among other things, that the deed of trust to the Bradleys was void because the corporation of Washington had no power to guarantee the bonds; that the injunction should not have been dissolved because no motion was made for that purpose. Nor was there any one in a position to make such a motion.

R. J. Brent, for appellants; Bradley and Davidge for appellee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DECISION.

Auguste Noel and Others vs. The ship Delhi, her Tackle, &c.—This is a libel to recover the sum of $1,825 20, as the value of ten sheets of plate glass; twelve cases of such glass had been brought by this ship from Antwerp to New-York, under a bill of lading describing the contents of the cases as glasses, and providing that the ship should not be accountable for breakage. The libelants were the consignees of the cases. When they were opened at the warehouse of the libelants ten sheets were found to have been broken. The bill of lading states that the cases were received on board the vessel in good condition, and the receipt given to the vessel by the cartman for the libelants who received the cases from the ship, states that the cases when received by him were in good order. The libel alleges negligence in the transportation, and especially the manner in which several of the cases were discharged from the ship and landed on the dock. The libelants failed to show that the damage to the glass was caused by any negligence on the part of the vessel, and the Court ordered that the libel be dismissed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

THE CITY SUED FOR MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.

Edward Healy vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.—The plaintiff brings an action to recover from the City $5,000 damages. According to the testimony so far adduced, the plaintiff was passing through Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, about 10 o'clock at night, when he fell into an unlighted and unguarded excavation which had been made in the street, and sustained injuries for which he now seeks to recover damages. Both the Corporation and the owner of the property are joined in the action, it being claimed against the City that, under numerous decisions, it is liable for any injuries resulting from a public nuisance, which this excavation was claimed to have been. Contributive negligence is set up against the plaintiff, it being alleged that the accident was the result of intoxication. The case is still on.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 9.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

VIOLATION OF CONTRACT—MISJOINDER OF PARTIES.

Lester L. Robinson et al. vs. Edward P. Flint et al.—This case comes before the Court upon exceptions ordered to be heard in the first instance at the General Term, the plaintiff having been non-suited at the trial. The suit is upon two separate claims or causes of action, both arising out of the same general transaction. The first claim is to recover damages for false representations respecting certain railroad iron; the second claim is to recover damages for not sending certain railroad iron to San Francisco, pursuant to contract. The plaintiffs were railway contractors, and on the 27th of November, 1854, entered into a contract in California with the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, by which the plaintiffs undertook to complete the railway of the Company, forty miles long, in the Valley of the Sacramento. This contract contained various stipulations as to the time and place of delivery and quality of the iron. It is charged that the iron when delivered was not in conformity with the sample, and that there was misrepresentation by some of the defendants as to the iron being on hand with which to fill the contract; that the original iron had been sold and an inferior article substituted in its stead.

The contracts on which the suit is founded have already appeared in the report in the TIMES, of the former trial. On that trial it is claimed on behalf of plaintiff that the Court decided that the representation, though false, was immaterial; that the new agreement of Jan. 15, 1855, was not to be regarded "either as a representation or a warrantee that there was any such iron on hand, or any agreement for any particular iron designated and separated from all other iron;" and that the failure to fulfill was waived by receiving and using the iron that was sent forward, though it was not the iron which the defendants had agreed to send, and was of an inferior quality.

The argument of the defendants, as to the first cause of action, that relating to the false representation, is that it was immaterial whether the iron contracted for had been imported and sold to third parties or not, for the reason that the Company was bound to receive other iron, and the plaintiffs had bound themselves to receive whatever the Company was bound to receive; and the argument as to the second cause of action, that relating to the new agreement, is that this agreement really stipulated for nothing new; and, furthermore, that it was immaterial whether the iron sent forward was that which the defendants had agreed to send, since the plaintiffs had actually received and used it.

The plaintiffs insist that this argument is fallacious, because, as to the first cause of claim: 1. It is not correct to say that the plaintiffs had bound themselves, by their agreement of November, 1854, to carry out whatever the Company would have been bound to carry out; and, 2. Because, even if it were so, the Company would not have been bound to receive other iron, after that originally imported for them had been sold to third parties.

And as to the second cause of action: 1. The new agreement bound the defendants to send forward the iron originally purchased, imported, and yet on hand, and no other; and, 2. The receipt by the plaintiffs of other iron, without knowing whether it was that originally purchased, imported, and yet on hand, was not an admission by the plaintiffs that it was that iron, and therefore not a waiver of their rights in that respect.

The case was argued at length by Charles O'Conor on the one side, and David Dudley Field, opposed. Decision reserved.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9.

FIRST BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109¼	100 West. Un. Tel....41⅛
1,000 Ga. St. 7s....81¼	61 do....41⅛
11,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July.. 71⅝	100 do....bet. c. 41⅛
30,000 do.... 71⅝	50 do.... 41⅛
10,000 do.... 71½	100 Bos. Water P.... 18⅛
10,000 do.... 71¼	100 Pac. Mail St. Co.. 42⅛
1,000 N.Car. F. Act, '66 92½	100 Am. M. Un. Ex b.c 45⅛
15,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 89½	600 N. Y. Cen. & H.... 92⅞
1,000 Conn. 6s, War L. 101¼	300 do....b3 92⅞
2,000 Erie 5th M.... 81	500 do....bet. c. 92⅞
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. 96	50,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs 87⅜
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. B... 91¾	50 Erie Pref.... 49
10,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 82⅞	200 do....bet. c. 49
4,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc 73	25 Harlem R....135
1,000 Chi.&N.W.Cons 88⅛	600 Reading R....101⅞
1,000 Lack. & W. 1st.100	70 Mich. Cen. R....121
25,000 C.&R.I.&P.R.7s 97⅛	800 Lake S. & M. So.. 94⅜
10,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st 88⅛	200 do....b3 94⅜
10,000 Chi. & N.W.1st. 94	300 do....bet. c.s3 94⅜
10,000 Mil.&St.P.3s,1st.105	100 Chi.&N.W.Pf..b.c. 90
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 93¼	100 Chi. & R. I....113
1,000 P., Ft.W.&C. 2d 96⅛	200 do....b3.113⅛
10 Continental Bank. 94½	100 do....113⅛
15 Cen. Nat. Bank...108⅛	100 Tol., Wab. & W.... 53⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo....110	67 do.... 53⅞
200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 119⅝	100 P., Ft.W. & Chi.G. 94⅛
100 do....b3.120	100 Del., Lack. & W...111⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C......111⅛	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. b. c.... 88⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅝	100 Erie R.... 23⅞
3,000 N.Car. 6s,o. bds.. 46⅛	300 Harlem R....135
50,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July.. 72½	400 Reading R.b3.b.c.101⅞
10,000 do.... 72½	500 L. S. & M. S. R... 94⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 92½	2400 do.... 94⅛
100 Canton Co.... 69⅜	200 do....b3 94⅜
700 do....b. c. 70	1300 do....b. c. 94⅛
100 West. U. Tel.... 41⅛	700 Clev. & Pitts. R...107⅛
800 do....b. c. 41⅛	400 do....107⅛
500 do.... 41⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. R.... 81
300 Mariposa M. Co... 7	100 do.... 81⅛
400 do....b. c. 7½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 90⅝
100 Bost. W. P.... 18⅛	500 do.... 90⅛
300 Pac. M. S. Co.... 42⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. R.... 61⅞
200 do....b. c. 42⅛	600 do.... 62
10 Adams Ex.... 68	600 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 80⅛
100 United States Ex. 33⅛	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c.o 53⅝
600 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 93⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 94⅛
300 do....b3 93⅛	80 Del., L. & W. R....111⅛
1600 do....b. c. 93⅛	100 Bost., H. & Erie R 4
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.120	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Gold movement, apart from the Treasury sale, has been unusually spiritless. There has been an utter absence of speculative confidence, and the dealings at the Board have been quite limited in amount, within the lower range of 110⅜@110⅝. The closing price was 110⅜, as against 110⅝ last evening. The Gold Loan market worked more easily through the afternoon, indicating a less urgent call for prompt delivery. The current rates were from flat to 3 ℘ cent. for the use of coin, and from 1@4 ℘ cent. per annum for carrying. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were only $30,091,000, as against $53,467,000 yesterday. The Customs revenue has been more liberal, having reached $466,000. The coin disbursements of the Treasury Office were $379,748, including some $220,000 of November interest, making the aggregate of the local payments, thus far, on the November account, equal to $9,638,946. The *Java* has added to the receipt of coupons from Europe, and some considerable schedules are now under examination, the payment of which will bring into the Street, within a day or two, about a million of Treasury Gold. For the million offered today the bids numbered thirty, and made an aggregate of $6,244,000. The Department confined its acceptances to the amount advertised, making the award at from 110.42@110.50. The coin balance of the local office, this evening, is $61,054,852. The *Scotia* took out only $78,690. The Foreign Exchanges have been marked up a fraction on sterling bills, which have been in request on the basis of 109⅜@109⅝ for prime sixty days' drafts, of which the offerings have been very moderate. The better class of commercial bills are not plenty, and are generally rated at 108⅜@108⅝. The Cotton movement to the ports continues on an extensive scale, the day's receipts being 20,259 bales, against 15,801 bales last Wednesday, making the total for the four days 88,919 bales against 76,851 bales the same portion of last week, showing an increase thus far of 12,068 bales, and giving promise of 115,000@120,000 bales for the whole week, against 107,000 bales last week, and 93,000 bales the corresponding week of last year. The Produce Exports from this port during the week included 19,252 bales Cotton, 50,515 bbls. Flour, 491,876 bushels Wheat, 1,654,554 gallons Petroleum, 1,007 hhds. and 251 pks. Crude Tobacco, 170,577 lbs. Manufactured do., 9,626 bbls. Resin and a fair amount of Provisions.

BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD—NOV. 9.

Robert Baile.	Julius Melter.
$10,000....110.30	100,000....110.38
15,000....110.33	95,000....110.38.5
10,000....110.33	90,000....110.39
15,000....110.38	85,000....110.39.5
Lounsbery & Fanshawe.	80,000....110.40
100,000....110.25	75,000....110.40.5
100,000....110.27	70,000....110.41
50,000....110.28	65,000....110.41.5
Reid, Leo & Content.	60,000....110.42
50,000....110.32	55,000....110.42.5
100,000....110.26	50,000....110.43
L. R. Jacobs.	45,000....110.43.5
20,000....110.44	40,000....110.44
10,000....110.34	35,000....110.44.5
40,000....110.25	30,000....110.46
J. A. Zerega & Co.	25,000....110.46.5
20,000....110.39	Dodge, Kimball & Moore.
20,000....110.40	10,000....110.50
20,000....110.41	10,000....110.45
20,000....110.42	10,000....110.40
10,000....110.43	15,000....110.35
10,000....110.44	20,000....110.30
Vermilye & Co.	25,000....110.25
10,000....110.40	35,000....110.20
10,000....110.34	45,000....110.15
10,000....110.50	50,000....110.10
10,000....110.26	60,000....110.05
10,000....110.20	P. Handy.
Martin & Kenyon.	5,000....110.45
10,000....110.15	5,000....110.41
10,000....110.20	10,000....110.30
10,000....110.30	Howe & Nicholas.
20,000....110.35	50,000....110.41
White, Morris & Co.	60,000....110.40
25,000....110.33	50,000....110.39
25,000....110.29	60,000....110.38
25,000....110.28	20,000....110.35
25,000....110.21	10,000....110.30
Bates & Brown.	J. F. Underhill & Co.
85,000....110.25	40,000....110.26
20,000....110.37	20,000....110.29
20,000....110	40,000....110.02
25,000....110.15	G. D. Anthon & Co.
25,000....110.20	50,000....110.05
25,000....110.25	25,000....110.30
25,000....110.30	25,000....110.33
25,000....110.35	25,000....110.35
25,000....110.40	25,000....110.37
Duff & Tienken.	J. B. Summerfield & Co.
20,000....110.35½	10,000....110.06
20,000....110.37½	10,000....110.05
20,000....110.39½	10,000....110.04
20,000....110.40½	10,000....110.03
20,000....110.41½	10,000....110.02
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	10,000....110.01
10,000....110.36	W. T. Hatch & Son.
10,000....110.37	10,000....110.45
10,000....110.38	10,000....110.40
10,000....110.39	43,000....110.38
10,000....110.40	10,000....110.26
10,000....110.41	34,000....110.13
10,000....110.42	42,000....110.01
10,000....110.43	H. C. Oakley.
25,000....110.31	10,000....110.25
25,000....110.30	J. N. Perkins, Attorney.
25,000....110.28	500,000....110.44
30,000....110.23	250,000....110.40
15,000....110.19	250,000....110.33
Ed. Sweet & Co.	Frank & Gans.
10,000....110.40	20,000....110.38
10,000....110.35	30,000....110.26
10,000....110.30	50,000....110.27
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	20,000....110.28
10,000....110.26	Jno. Pondir.
10,000....110.15	50,000....110.20
Trevor & Colgate.	50,000....110.23
200,000....110.40	50,000....110.24
100,000....110	50,000....110.25
10,000....110.25	25,000....110.12½
100,000....110.26	25,000....110.11
Kenyon, Cox & Co.	25,000....110.10
50,000....110.38	25,000....110.09
50,000....110.34	50,000....110.08
Marx & Co.	50,000....110.07
50,000....110.38	50,000....110.06
50,000....110.34½	50,000....110.05
50,000....110.33	50,000....110.04
50,000....110.32	50,000....110.03
50,000....110.30½	50,000....110.02
G. C. Magoun.	50,000....110.01
200,000....110.26	$6,244,000

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD.

S. R. Jacobs.	P. Handy.
$20,000....110.44	$5,000....110.45
J. Molter.	H. W. Perkins.
35,000....110.41.5	500,000....110.44
60,000....110.42	W. T. Hatch & Son.
55,000....110.42.5	10,000....110.45
50,000....110.43	Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
45,000....110.43.5	10,000....110.42
40,000....110.44	10,000....110.43
35,000....110.44.5	J. A. Zerega & Co.
30,000....110.46	10,000....110.44
25,000....110.46.5	10,000....110.43
Duff & Tienken.	20,000....110.42
10,000....110.41½	$1,000,000
Dodge, Kimball & Moore.	
10,000....110.50	
10,000....110.45	

Money has been very easy all day, with no special urgency in the demand for aid from any source. Call loans have been quoted unfavorably at 4@5 ℘ cent. to the more permanent borrowers, with exceptions up to 6 ℘ cent. on mixed collaterals. Prime discounts remain at 7@[illegible] ℘ cent. ℘ annum, with a free sale for selections of the best names, which are less liberally represented in the offerings. The City Bank Exchanges today were $75,502,065, and the resulting balances $2,454,026. The currency disbursements of the Government office were only $189,548, and the balance at the close stood at $8,301,708.

The feature of the London advices for the Public Funds of the United States was the quoted advance of the Ten-forties from 87⅛ at the opening, to 87⅞. In explanation of the rise, it was assumed that there had been an increased purchasing demand, in part on short account, and that the supply of this issue of Bonds in that, as well as in the home market, was quite limited and well under control. In the local dealings, there was no corresponding improvement. The weaker Gold figures, due in part to the influence of the higher London quotations for the 10-40 bonds, partially offset the advance abroad. The national banks have been making very moderate purchases of the issue for their purposes, under the Treasury regulation, recently adopted, permitting the issue of circulation up to 90 ℘ cent. of the face value of this class of bonds, as well as on the 6 ℘ cent. obligations. At the Board, the dealings in the Public Funds were confined to the 1867 5-20s, which sold to a limited extent at 109⅝, and the Currency 6s, which brought 111⅛. The general market closed tame, though steady.

In the Railway Stocks the upward movement made further progress on all the active list, with large transactions reported, especially in New-York Central Shares at from 93@93⅛, leaving off firmly at 93⅛, as against 92⅞ yesterday; as also in Central Scrip at from 87⅞@88⅛. Lake Shore was freely dealt in at from 94⅛@94⅜, closing at 94⅛. Northwestern Preferred ranged from 89⅞@90⅝, and left off at 90⅛ on fair sales. Rock Island sold up to 113⅛, and closed strong at 113⅛. Reading advanced to 102@102⅛. The dealings in Ohio and Mississippi were at from 33⅛@33⅜. Wabash was about steady, but apparently not in favor. The investment stocks were in more request and strong in price. On the Miscellaneous List, there was increased business in Western Union Telegraph at from 41⅛@⅜, the final price having been 41⅛. Pacific Mail sold at from 42@42⅛. The general market wound up firmly.

The following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 9.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	108½	108½
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¾	109⅝
American Gold Coin	110⅝	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅜	60⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅞	93⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅞	88⅛
Reading Railroad	101⅝	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113⅝
North-west Common	80⅝	81⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90⅛
Pacific Mail Company	41⅜	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62	61⅞
Lake Shore	94⅜	94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	33⅛
Toledo and Wabash	53⅝	53⅛
Western Telegraph	41⅛	41⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81....113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....109⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81....113⅛	5-20 coup., '67....109⅝
5-20 reg., '62....107⅛	5-20 coup., '68....109⅝
5-20 coup., '62....108⅜	10-40 reg....106⅛
5-20 coup., '64....107⅛	10-40 coup....106⅛
5-20 coup., '65....107⅛	6s, currency....111⅛

Of the State Bond List, South Carolina new Sixes were the feature, with large sales noted up to 72¼@72½. North Carolina old Sixes were placed at 46¼; and the Funding Act issues of 1866 at 39½. Georgia Sevens sold at 91¼. The bids at the Board were as follows:

Tenn. 6s, old....60¼	Kentucky 6s....98⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds....60	Ill. Canal bds., '70....100
Va. 6s, old....66⅛	Ill. Cou. 6s, '77....100
Va. 6s, new bds....66	Ill. Cou. 6s, '79....100
Va. 6s, reg. old....50	Ill. War Loan....100
Ga. 7s, new bds....91	Ind. 6 ℘ ct. War Loan.100
N. Car. 6s, old....46⅛	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '73....101
N. Car. F. A., '66....39	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '78....101
N. Car. F. A., n. bds..28⅛	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '83....100
S. Car. n. bds....72⅛	Mich. 7 ℘ ct., '78....100
S. Car., April & Oct..69⅜	N. Y. Reg. B. L....108⅛
Mo. 6s....94⅛	N. Y. Cou. B. L....108⅛
La. 6s....69	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72....105
La. 7s, Penitentiary..72	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73....105
California 7s....112⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74....105
Conn. 6s....101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75....105
R. Island 6s....101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77....105
Ark. 6s, Funded....62⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78....105
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F.S.I 65	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74....100
Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '81....102	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75....100
Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '86....103⅛	

The Railroad Mortgages were strong throughout the list. A freer sale was noted for the Central Pacific Sixes at 90⅝@91, New-York Central Sixes of 1883 brought 89½. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Sevens were in fair demand at 97⅛; St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts at 88¼, and Milwaukee and St. Paul Eight ℘ cents at 105. Union Pacific Sixes sold at 82⅞, and the Income Bonds at 73. The bids at the Board were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....89	Gt. West. 1st, '88....100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E....89	Gt. West. 1st, '88....87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.88	Gt. West. 2d, '93....80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100⅛	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90....80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..100⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76..100⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ex....100
Erie 1st Extended....96⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac....97⅛
Erie 7s, 2d, Ind., '79..93⅛	Morris & Essex 1st....90⅛
Erie 7s, 4th, Ind., '80..89⅛	Morris & Essex 2d....97
Erie 7s, 5th, Ind., '88..81	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....98
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 90	N. J. Cen. 2d....100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85.104⅛	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 1st.104⅛
Harlem 1st....99	N. J. Cen. n. bds....100⅛
Har. Con. M. & S. F..90⅛	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 3d. 91⅛
Albany & Susq. 3d bs..92⅛	Cleve & Pitts. 2d....98
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..117	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....95
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.111⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....77⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d....95⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F....99
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. 95	Chic. & Alton 1st....102
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M. 96⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc....91
Central Pac. bds....90⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st....99
Union Pac. 1st bds....82⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol..87⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s....72⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st....95
Union Pac. In. 10s....72⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st....88
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75....106⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.105
Alton & T. H. 1st....95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 92⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d, prf. 81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st....93⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F....97	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d 86⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs. 89	Chic. & Mil. 1st....99
Chic. & N. W. Ex. bs. 85	Joliet & Chic. 1st....106
Chic. & N. W. 1st....93	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 82⅛
Con. 7 ℘ ct. conv'l....88	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d..62
Han. & St. Jo. con....106⅛	Tol., P. & War. E. D..85
Lack. & West. bds....100	Tol., P. & War. W. D. 80
Del., Lack. & W. 2d....94⅛	To., P. & War. 2d....67⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex....92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....97
Tol. & Wab. 2d....84	Boston, H. & E. guar. 28
Tol. & Wab. Equip. bs. 76	Cedar Falls & M. 1st. 83⅛
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 81	

City Bank Stocks were quiet. Central National sold at 103½; Continental at 94½. Express Stocks were tame. The bids for Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares at the Board were as follows:

New-York....138	Corn Exchange....126
Manhattan....150	Continental....94
Merchants'....116	St. Nicholas....118
Mechanics'....135	Importers' & Traders'.156
Union....136	Park....167
America....145	N. Y. Nat'l Ex. Bank.100
City....212	Central National....103
Phenix....105	Fourth National....106⅛
Tradesmen's....151	Ninth National....108
Fulton....100	Tenth National....127
National....116	Gold Exchange....66
Merchants' Exchange 102	Del. & Hudson Canal.120⅛
Leather Manufact'es'.175	Pennsylvania Coal....220
Seventh Ward....112	Spring Mount'n Coal. 35
Commerce....123	Canton Co., Baltimore. 69⅛
Broadway....300	Western Union Tel....41⅛
Ocean....70	Quicksilver Mining....5
Mercantile....126	Mariposa Mining....6
American Exchange.111	Mariposa Preferred....10⅛
Chatham....165	Boston Water Power. 18⅛
Bank of N. America.105	Adams Express....67⅛
Metropolitan....128⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex....36
People's....142½	American Express....45⅛
Grocers'....118	United States Ex....33⅛
East River....111	Pacific Mail....41⅛
Market....125	Atlantic Mail....24
Nassau....108x	

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

Gold receipts	$1,044,384 11
Gold payments	379,747 82
Gold balance	61,054,851 96
Currency receipts	222,588 23
Currency payments	189,548 26
Currency balance	8,301,707 67
Customs	466,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅛	101½
City 6s, New	102⅝	102½
Camden and Amboy	114⅜	115
Pennsylvania Central	59⅛	59¼
Reading	101⅝	102
Lehigh Valley	59	59¼
Catawissa Preferred	38⅜	38¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26½
Northern Central	43	43¼
Lehigh Navigation	32⅛	32¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	89½	89¾

At the annual election for directors and officers of the Nassau Bank, Mr. FRANCIS M. HARRIS was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. AUGUSTINE SMITH Vice-President.

Among the outward-bound passengers by the *Scotia* today, besides Hon. Hugh McCulloch and his associate, Mr. J. H. Puleston, were Mr. James B. Bach, of the stock firm of Willard, Martin & Bach; Mr. J. Crosby Brown, of Brown Bros.; Mr. Melville Brown, and Mr. Geo. I. Landon, of the firm of Landon, Leonard & Co., all popular gentlemen in Wall-street, which was well-represented in the crowd of friends who bade farewell to the travelers on the deck of the departing Cunarder.

The Produce markets were lower on Cotton, Flour, Wheat and Corn, on restricted dealings, and firmer for Oats and Lard, which were in more urgent request, the latter partly for export by Saturday's steamer for Liverpool. In the line of General Merchandise there was but little animation, and values were without remarkable change, save in the instance of Calcutta Linseed, which sold cheaper. The ocean freight movement was spiritless.

The Revenue Office makes this ruling in relation to stamps on Building Association receipt-books:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1870.

H. EDGAR JOHNSON, Esq., attorney at law, No. 35 North Charles-street, Baltimore, has written to this office respecting stamp duty on a "receipt-book" of the "Log Cabin Building Association," and has been referred to you. All receipts are now exempt, and there does not appear to be anything in the book requiring stamps.

The name of the holder of the book, and the word and figures, "16 shares," written and printed on a slip of paper, are pasted on the cover. This may be accepted by the officers of the Association as a symbol of the ownership of shares by said holder; but it does not amount to a certificate of stock, taxable as such, and would require external evidence to make it legal proof. The same may be said of the number of the shares in the columns of the receipt-book.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

Commissioner DOUGLASS, in a letter of Oct. 28, remarks:

"You ask to what extent parties are protected in following the decisions of this office. They are, of course, binding upon its officers, but not upon the Courts any further than Judges may be influenced by the opinions. No prosecutions would be instituted for penalties where there was a compliance with its rulings. The validity of instruments is a question for the Courts."

The following exhibit of the banking interests of St. Louis has been contributed to the *Democrat* of that city:

"The following is a statement of the paid-up capital stock—surplus and undivided profits—deposits, loans and discounts of the forty-seven incorporated banks and private banking-houses of St. Louis at the close of business Oct. 15, ult., as ascertained from reports furnished by the banks:

Capital stock paid up	$12,307,147 21
Surplus and undivided profits	5,499,585 30
Total capital	$17,797,732 51
Deposits	31,205,477 59
Loans and discounts	38,955,273 37

The total amount of capital, surplus and deposits is $49,000,000, out of which the banks have loaned and invested $39,000,000, or eighty per cent.; deduct from the remaining twenty per cent. two per cent., or $1,000,000 for offices, office furniture and fixtures, and expenses since last dividends, and we find that the banks had on hand and immediately available in other banks, $8,000,000 of cash. The National Banking act requires national banks to keep on hand and in New-York a reserve of twenty-five per cent. of the aggregate amount of deposits. Twenty-five per cent. of the above aggregate of deposits is about $7,800,000; so it appears that our forty-seven banks—only seven of which are national—had an aggregate reserve of $8,000,000—nearly twenty-six per cent. of their deposits."

The Boston Banks made the following weekly exhibit, Nov. 8:

Capital	$47,350,000
Loans	18,377,348
Specie	2,044,662
Legal Tenders	61,547,063
Due from other banks	18,862,699
Due to other banks	15,041,028
Deposits	14,110,125
Circulation	27,889,148

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞VERMILYE & CO., Bankers, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York, Offer to investors the following Securities:

NEW-YORK CITY 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875, 1885, 1889.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7 per cent. Bonds, 1884.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, (*interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*)

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	27	B. E. Peas, bags	44
Bees-wax, pks.	14	Hops, bales	679
Broom-corn, bales	65	Hides, No.	1,065
Cotton, bales	10,201	Hides, bdls.	43
Cotton-seed, bags	3,620	Leather, sides	27,682
Copper, bbls.	14	Spirits Turp., bbls.	39
Copper, cakes	222	Resin, bbls.	282
Dried Fruit, pks.	625	Pea-nuts, bags	45
Eggs, bbls.	1,595	Butter, pks.	5,163
Flour, bbls.	19,655	Cheese, bxs.	20,651
Wheat, bushels	174,041	Cut-meats, pks.	179
Corn, bushels	25,100	Lard, pks.	406
Oats, bushels	33,968	Lard, kegs	450
Grass-seed, bushels	810	Beef, pks.	1,128
Barley, bushels	46,699	Stearine, pks.	93
Rye, bushels	360	Tallow, pks.	10
Peas, bushels	300	Tallow-oil, bbls.	50
Beans, bushels	621	Molasses, bbls.	293
Malt, bushels	1,000	Moss, bales	50
Corn-meal, bbls.	125	Rice, pks.	102
Corn-meal, bags	698	Starch, bxs.	1,500
Whisky, bbls.	670	Sumac, bags	126
Wool, bales	148	Tobacco, pks.	318
N. O. Sugar, hhds.	16	Tobacco, hhds.	48

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—40 cases Copper, 1,077 bbls. Apples, 8 cases Potash Salt, 56 cases Dress Goods, 8 cases Fruits, 1,267 bales Cotton, 531 boxes Tobacco.

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—3,598 bales Cotton, 137 tcs. Beef, 5 bbls. Hair Restorer, 1 American Piano, 5 cases Farina, 15 boxes Bacon, 15 tcs. Pigs' Heads, 86 pks. Clocks, 1,000 bags Coffee, 15,848 bushels Wheat, 40 bbls. Apples, 12 cases Cartridge Shells, 18 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 140 tcs. Lard, 2,630 boxes Cheese.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Liverpool—1,650 bales Cotton, 27 bales Hops, 22,644 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Italia*, for London—23,856 bushels Wheat, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 46 logs Maple, 250 bags Clover-seed, 135,362 lbs. Cheese, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,497 gallons Oil, 10 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 2,542 gallons Cotton-seed Oil, 2 bbls. Bees-wax.

By the bark *Ada Gray*, for Falmouth—26,911 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Boa Fe*, for Lisbon—100 cases Naphtha, 400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 20,400 Staves, 50 boxes Maizena, 12 cases Clocks.

By the bark *Alfred*, for Cadiz—7,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 2 cases Machinery, 14 tierces Lard, 450 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Wanata*, for Bilboa—1,369 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Selina Stanford*, for Gibraltar—11,860 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet, since our last, at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls are dull and heavy at $8 50@$9 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market for Rio was quiet but firm; sales 968 bags Rio ex *Edina*, on private terms. In East and West India Coffees there was no especial movement, but the market was steady. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The market was dull, and prices were quoted ⅛c. lower. Sales have been made, since our last, of 2,922 bales, of which 171 bales were to arrive, including 1,482 bales to exporters, 904 bales to spinners, 236 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. For forward delivery the market was a shade easier, and not active. Sales, 7,200 bales, basis Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 200 bales at 15 13-16c., 200 at 15⅞c.; December, 200 at 15⅞c.; January, 200 at 15⅞.; February and March, 50 each, at 16c.; March, 100 at 15⅞c.: free on board at Savannah, November, 300 at private terms; free on board at Charleston, 250 at private terms; and today, November, 300 at 15⅞c., and January, 200 at 15⅞c. together; November, 2,200 at 15⅞c., 200 at 15⅞c.; December, 1,350 at 15⅞c., 200 at 15 7-16c., 300 at 15⅞c.; January, 200 at 15⅞c., 300 at 15⅞c.; February, 100 at 15⅞c.; 200, free on board at Charleston, at 14⅞c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞	16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	23,850
Receipts last week	29,258
Receipts the preceding week	23,311
Receipts since Sept. 1	114,128
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	157,447
Receipts preceding year	685,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	582,100
Exports since our last	6,515
Exports since Sept. 1	106,735
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	46,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been unusually limited for all grades of State and Western Flour. The offerings have been more liberal, and prices have been quoted lower and irregular, closing quite heavily, particularly for other than desirable lines of shipping Extras, which have not been in large stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,700 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 80@$5 15; very inferior to good extra State at $5 40@$5 70, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; very good to choice do., $5 65@$5 70; poor to very choice shipping extra Western at $5 30@$5 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 70, ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 00@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 25@ 4 85
Superfine State and Western	4 80@ 5 15
Extra State	5 40@ 5 65
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 15@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 45@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 7 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 30@ 5 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 65@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been depressed and lower, on a limited business; sales reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$6 25 for poor to good Ordinary, $6 25@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet and heavy at $4@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Corn-meal has been in light demand and depressed in price at $3 90@$4 60 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 40 for Jersey; $4 70@$4 80 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in fair supply and limited request, ranging from $3@$3 75 ℘ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 05@$6 25
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra.	6 25@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 90@ 4 80
Corn-meal, puncheons	22 00@22 25

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely, mainly toward the close, and prices have been quoted lower and weak. The demand has been moderate, chiefly from export buyers. Most of the business has been in New Spring at from $1 26@$1 28 for No. 1, chiefly at $1 26½@$1 27 for fair to good, and $1 27½@$1 28 for strictly prime to very choice, closing with $1 27 as the best bid for prime Milwaukee; and at $1 24@$1 25, chiefly at $1 25@$1 25½ for No. 2. Old No. 2 Spring has been slow of sale at from $1 14@$1 17 for fair to prime, ℘ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in light demand at from $1 27@$1 36, as the extremes, mostly at $1 33 in store and $1 35 afloat. White Wheat has been dull and unsettled. The general market closed heavily, with more urgency on the part of holders to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 101,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 65, chiefly at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Western last at $1 27@$1 36, chiefly at $1 33½@$1 36; No. 1 Spring at $1 25@$1 28; No. 2 do., $1 24@$1 26; old do., at $1 14@$1 17; old and new No. 2, Mixed, at $1 17@$1 21; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 30@$1 36; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 36; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 70 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in less urgent demand and has declined. The dealings have been mainly in old mixed Western at 88c.@90c. for fair ordinary to prime, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 87c.@90c. for ordinary to prime old mixed Western, in store and afloat; 83c.@85c. for new mixed Western; 83c.@92c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and State; 83c.@92c. for White do., and 80c.@83c. for Unsound and Damp, ℘ bushel. Rye continues very quiet within a range of from 87½c.@97½c. for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 08@$1 15 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been dull since our last, with sales reported of only small lots, including Canada West at $1 12; Canada East at $1 05@$1 08; Western, 98c.@$1, and State at 90c.@$1, ℘ bushel. Barley-malt continues inactive, including Canada at $1 15@$1 25 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1 ℘ bushel. Oats have been offered less freely, and have been in brisk request at decidedly firmer prices, partly on speculative account, closing buoyantly. The business has been mainly in New Mixed Western at from 55½c.@57c. in store, and 57c.@58½c. afloat. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 129,000 bushels at 54c.@61c., as the extremes for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 55½c.@58½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 57c.@61c. for White Ohio, and 52c.@53½c. for Old Western, ℘ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, include 2,000 bbls. Flour and 23,856 bushels Wheat for London; 38,292 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 26,911 bushels Wheat for Falmouth.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand and strong in price at $1 12½@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw sells readily at 80c.@$1 25, as extremes for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in light request at about previous rates. The offerings of desirable lots are not large. We quote the range at from 10c.@19c. for New Crop, 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@7c. for older growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 679 bales; exports, 27 bales.

LUMBER—There has been a fair call noticed for the better qualities of Eastern Spruce, at firm rates. The demand for Southern Pine has been limited, and prices somewhat irregular. Boards have been in more request, especially dressed, which have been held with more confidence. No. 1 Pine Shingles have been moderately sought after at $4 50. We quote: Southern Pine, $33@$39; White Pine Box Boards, $25@$30; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $26@$33; Clear Pine, $59@$61; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $50@$55; Cherry Boards and Plank, $75@$80; Oak and Ash, $55@$60; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black Walnut, $100@$125; Eastern Spruce, $17@21; No. 1 Pine Shingles, $4 50.

MOLASSES—In domestic there was a trifle better business at steady rates, while foreign was dull and heavy. Since our last, sales have been made of 38 hhds. Porto Rico at 50c.@53c.; 98 bbls. and 25 half bbls. New-Orleans at 85c.@90c., and at auction 70 bbls. New-Orleans at 88½c.@89c. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@53c.; New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans nominal ℘ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	22c.@26c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@26c.	26c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	38c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@53c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	88½c.@[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—For Spirits Turpentine the market has ruled firm with a moderate inquiry; 2[illegible]0 bbls. in merchantable order sold at 45c. flat and 1[illegible]0 bbls., in lots, at 46c. Of Resins there have been no sales reported; prices are unchanged; Strained, $1 95@$2. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 45c.@46½c. ℘ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $1 95@$6 75 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 15@$2 35. Pitch, $2 25 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Crude in bulk have been small, and higher prices are asked; 12c. is about a fair price although some parties claim more. Crude on the Creek is dull at $3 05@$3 07½ on Lower Road, and $3 on Upper Road. There has been scarcely any demand for Refined. Shippers' wants are light and they are buying only on urgent orders, anticipating a turn of the market in their favor. Holders, however, are quite confident, and are not pressing business; 23⅛c. is generally asked for cargo lots of Standard White, although this price could probably be shaded a trifle. In Philadelphia the features of the market are almost the same; there are but few orders in the market from shippers at present prices; sales are unimportant. We quote Refined at 22⅝c. The export clearances hence include 400 bbls. for Lisbon, 450 bbls. and 7,400 cases for Cadiz, 1,369 bbls. for Bilboa, and 11,860 cases for Gibraltar. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in limited request, within a range of 27½c.@28c., as extremes, ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been quite dull at 9c.@9½c. in shipping order, and 15c.@15½c. in cases, 4[illegible]c.@4½c. in bulk, ℘ gallon. The exports included [illegible]00 bbls. for Lisbon. The export clearances of Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia were 120,563½ gallons for Bremen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 160 bbls. at $24 50@$24 75 for old Western Mess, in job lots; $24 50@$25 for new Mess; $25@$25 50 for City Mess; $20 50@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery no business of importance has been reported; prices have been wholly nominal. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at rather steadier rates. We quote the range at from 9c.@9⅝c. as the extremes. Cut-meats continue very dull at declining prices; sales have been reported of only small lots at 14⅛c.@15⅛c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 17⅛c.@19⅛c. for Pickled Hams, ℘ lb.; the receipts today were 179 pks. City-cured Bacon has been quiet and heavy at 13⅛c.@14c. for Long Clear, ℘ lb.; sales, 10 boxes. Lard has been in more demand for prompt delivery, partly for export at a shade better prices. The business has been mainly in new Western Steam. Sales have been reported since our last, of 650 tcs. and bbls. at 13⅛c.@15⅛c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15c.@15⅛c. for fair to very choice old Western Steam, 14⅛c.@14⅛c. for new Steam, and 13⅛c.@14c. for City, ℘ lb. For forward delivery there has been rather more movement, and rates have been quoted firmer; sales, 1,400 tcs. new Western Steam, seller December options, at 13⅛c.@13⅛c., chiefly at 13⅛c. ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet at previous figures; sales have been reported of 90 bbls., in lots; $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in request at $25@$26 for Prime Mess; $29@$31 for India Mess, ℘ tierce; sales, 170 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at $30@$31 50, in job lots, ℘ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand at uniform rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 5,163 pks. Cheese has been quiet, and less buoyant in price. We quote at from 5c.@15½c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 20,651 boxes.

RICE—Remained dull. Holders insisted on full rates, but dealers purchased only as they were compelled. We noticed sales of 50 tcs. Carolina at 6c.@6⅛c.

SEED—Linseed is lower; 3,500 bags sold at $2 07, gold, cash, and $2 09, gold, sixty days.

SUGAR—The market for raw was quiet but steady. The demand was limited, but there was no stock passing on for sale. The sales were 190 hhds. at 9⅛c.@10c. for Cuba; 10⅛c. for Porto Rico, and 12⅛c. for Demerara. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅛c. ℘ lb. Refined have been in light request at less buoyant prices. We quote the range at 11⅛c.@13⅛c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair request at unchanged prices. Sales, since our last, 131,000 lbs., at 8⅛c.@9c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 8⅛c.@8⅛c. for prime; 8,500 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@17c.; and small lots of Grease at 8c.@11⅛c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and lower, on a very moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at 87c.@87½c., for iron-bound pks., ℘ gallon. Receipts, 670 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room has been less active, and rates have favored shippers slightly. For Liverpool, there were taken 470 bales Cotton, part by sail, at ⅛d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; 23,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. by steam, and about 8½d. by sail, ℘ bushel; 450 tcs. Beef by steam, at 7s. ℘ tierce; 800 pks. Lard, at 45s. ℘ ton; 200 bbls. Pork, at 5s. ℘ bbl.; and 6,500 boxes Cheese, at 50s., by steam, and 27s. 6d. by sail, ℘ ton. For Glasgow 15,000 bushels Wheat were reported, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a bark with 2,700 quarters Wheat, at 8s. ℘ quarter. There was less inquiry for Petroleum vessels, with about previous rates asked.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1870.

As is generally the case on Wednesdays, we have no sales of horned Cattle to report. Trade in Sheep and Lambs is dull, because the markets are over supplied with poor Sheep and light scraggy Lambs. Prices tended on this forenoon as follows: Sheep fetched from 4c.@6½c. ℘ lb.; Lambs from 6½c.@8c. ℘ lb.; Hogs are worse than dull, they are improved in quality, but the markets are quite uncertain. At Forsyth-st. this forenoon, Ohio Hogs sold from $7@$7 12½c. ℘ cwt.

SALES TODAY.

Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market.—HUME & ELLIOTT sold 66 Lambs, weight 4,040 lbs., at 7⅛c. ℘ lb.; 12 Lambs, weight 690 lbs., at 7⅛c. ℘ lb.; 5 Calves, weight 665 lbs., at 10c. ℘ lb.; 159 Sheep, weight 17,000 lbs., at 5⅛c. ℘ lb.; 121 Sheep, weight, 10,950 lbs., at 5⅛c. ℘ lb.; J. KIRBY 43 Sheep, weight 3,970 lbs., at 5⅛c. ℘ lb. J. KIRBY sold 68 Sheep, weight 7,130 lbs., at 4⅛c. ℘ lb.; 54 Lambs, culls, at $2 65 ℘ head; 210 Sheep, weight 18,310 lbs., at 5⅛c. ℘ lb. REID & MCGRAW sold 4 Calves, weight 660 lbs., at 13c. ℘ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,410 lbs., at 4⅛c. ℘ lb.; 29 Sheep, weight 1,850 lbs., at 8⅛c. ℘ lb.; 42 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,270 lbs., at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.; 40 State Sheep, weight 2,190 lbs., at 7⅛c. ℘ lb. Monthly report of Live Stock sold at Forty-eighth-Street Sheep Market for October, 1870: 86,828 Sheep and Lambs, 2,305 Veals, 680 horned Cattle, including Milch Cows, Yearling Bulls, and Heifers, and a few small Steers. Fresh arrivals at same market for this day, 12 cars of Sheep and Lambs, 6 cars to J. KIRBY, 4 cars to HUME & ELLIOTT, 2 cars to REID & MCGRAW. 1,007 Sheep arrived direct from Albany to butchers, and were in the aggregate poor stock. Grade Merinos arrive again from the great West, and serve materially to depress the Sheep trade. Fresh arrivals at Weehawken Yards for this day: Six cars. Three cars of Sheep remained, and were quite unsold at 10½ A. M. Three cars of Sheep crossed the river to New-York City.

Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street; 340 Sheep and Lambs; range of price for sheep, 5⅛c.@7c. ℘ lb.; range of price for Lambs, 7c.@9c. ℘ lb.; 15 Beeves, from 10c.@13c. ℘ lb.; 30 Cows and Calves sold together from $50@$75@$90 ℘ head; 420 Calves at 11c. ℘ lb. for fat Veals; $4@$11 ℘ head for Grassers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Hittermans, Gausins, Anthony and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE, (English Opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Mrs. Drayton, Messrs. Castle, Drayton and Howell.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE, and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Messrs. Harry Beckett, Leffingwell and Miss Blanche Galton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

M. THIERS arrived in Tours on Tuesday night by balloon from Paris. A statement, claiming to be given on the best authority, comes from Tours on the subject of the recent negotiations at Versailles. M. THIERS, it seems, was informed through Gen. VON DER TANN, in command at Orleans, that passes would be furnished to him to Paris. M. THIERS traveled from Orleans to Versailles in a carriage drawn by heavy Prussian artillery horses, and his progress was slow; at Versailles he waited three hours for a pass, and without seeing any person of the diplomatic class he proceeded to Paris. Having learned the wishes of his Government he returned to Versailles and was received by Count BISMARCK. He was informed the King was inflexible on the question of revictualing Paris, and did not wish electoral agitation in Alsace and Lorraine, but would consent to the appointment of proper citizens to represent those Provinces in the Constituent Assembly. On the 6th, the meeting with M. JULES FAVRE and Gen. DUCROT took place at Sevres, and he informed them of the German decision when they returned to Paris, THIERS awaiting them at Sevres. On their return they refused the armistice on the revictualing point, and this was communicated to Count BISMARCK, and the negotiations were broken off. The Tours Government rigorously withholds information of military movements, much to the dissatisfaction of the people. Other causes of discontent with the authorities are said to exist, and the *Gazette de France* demands an immediate election to put an end to their "arbitrary rule." The *Moniteur* speaks of five executions on Saturday last, through the "Rouge" influences at Lyons and Marseilles. The Government is said to be about to order a *plebiscitum* on the ratification of its powers.

Arrests of promoters of discord in Paris continue. The fire of the forts is still said to be destructive to all the efforts of the Prussians to erect batteries within range of them. The Germans have trained hawks to destroy the carrier pigeons sent out from Paris with dispatches. The North German Parliament, according to a London dispatch, has been summoned to meet at Strasbourg. Antwerp is crowded with German ships taking shelter from French cruisers, and also with vessels engaged in the increased trade of that port, many of which are unable to unload from lack of storage.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Quirinal in Rome has been taken possession of by the Italian authorities as State property, and Gen. LA MARMORA has established his head-quarters in the Palace. The Jesuit College in Rome has been closed by authority of the new Government....The editors of twenty-nine papers in Madrid have united in a manifesto in opposition to the candidacy of the Duke of AOSTA for the crown....London was enveloped in an impenetrable fog at 1½ P. M. yesterday, and the day became as dark as midnight. The London *Times* revives the *Alabama* question, in an article discussing the negotiations, to show that Great Britain could make no further "concessions." The iron masts of the British ironclad *Iron Duke* are to be removed, to change the centre of gravity of the vessel in the endeavor to make the ship seaworthy. Liverpool demands a separate cable to Valencia Bay, to avoid the difficulties in the present system of communicating with America.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to Oct. 1, have been received. The combined armies of SARMIENTO, operating in Entre Rios had been defeated by the rebels under LOPEZ JORDAN. The province of Corrintes had joined the rebellion. SARMIENTO seems to have become unpopular, and it is doubtful if he can subdue the rebellion.

In Uruguay, too, the rebels under the BLANCOS seemed likely to triumph over the Colorado Government. Gen. CORABALLO had joined them with his forces and troops, and munitions had been brought from Buenos Ayres to their assistance, which gave them greater military strength than the Government possessed. Capt. PAGE and son had got in trouble by attempting to smuggle REYES into the country to form a rebel administration. Their vessel was seized and young PAGE imprisoned. There were symptoms of trouble with Italy on account of the murder of Italians, and certain old claims against the country.

Reports from Paraguay state that a revolution had occurred at Asuncion. RIVAROLA was deposed, and Señor MACHAIN made Provisional Governor by a convention of Deputies, but the action was afterward reversed. Peace reigned at last accounts.

GENERAL.

The planing-mill of SCHULINBURG & BECKLER, in St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is between $80,000 and $100,000. The property is fully covered by insurance.

The French Envoy at Tien-tsin has accepted the indemnity or atonement for the massacre offered by the Chinese Government, being unable to obtain better terms.

A dispatch from Washington, which we print in another column this morning, gives the complete correspondence between the President and Gen. COX touching the resignation by the latter of the Secretaryship of the Interior.

On Tuesday morning, near Goshen, there was a smash-up of coal-trains on the Erie Railroad. One train going west ran into another ahead of it, which was standing on the track, and a third train coming up behind ran into the second. The engineer and fireman of the last train were slightly injured. The track was cleared after several hours' labor of the wreckers.

Mrs. JANE SCHOTT, died yesterday at No. 360 Broome-street, of injuries sustained by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

MICHAEL COSTELLO, aged sixty-six, dropped dead, yesterday, in the doorway of his residence, No. 32 West Forty-fourth-street, of heart disease. JOHN TAYLOR, committed for vagrancy, died suddenly in the Tombs.

The second trial of BUCKOUT, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, which was set down for yesterday, Nov. 9, was again postponed by Justice JOSEPH F. BARNARD, who stated that under the new law enacted by the Legislature last Winter, in regard to the formation of juries for the trial of capital offenses, no jury could be obtained in the present case, or others of similar character. Under the recommendation of the Court, BUCKOUT will not be placed on trial until the new law has been repealed or amended.

Mr. Tweed's Plebiscitum.

There are very few defeats in life which may not be made more useful in the end than victories, if their lessons are properly applied, and the result of Tuesday's election in this State is no exception to the rule. The Republican Party has very much to learn from it, and we venture to say that the President will now understand more clearly than he may have done before the reasons that prompted us to warn him of the consequences of making certain appointments which we need not now specify. A strain like that which the party has just passed through reveals all its weak places, and few things could more profitably occupy the President's attention than a careful study of the whole subject. Those who are already familiar with it will not be surprised at the defeat of Gen. WOODFORD, while they would have thought it very like a miracle if he had been elected.

We wish at present to point out to the people of other States the ideas which are associated with what we call Democracy here, and the kind of men who now lead the party. It cannot be doubted that in New-York we see the final result of Democratic principles, when they are not held in check by successful opposition; and whenever the people wish to have the whole country governed as New-York is governed, they cannot go a surer way to work to satisfy themselves than by electing Gov. HOFFMAN as President. There are many Democrats in this City of unimpeachable character and respectable abilities. Their names were paraded with great effect at the recent Tammany meetings—for, however worthless the real leaders of the party may be, nothing tickles them more than to find themselves mentioned in the company of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN, Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, or Mr. DUNCAN. This juxtaposition helps to keep them in countenance when they are obliged to appear before the public. But it is of the first importance to observe that the gentlemen whom we have mentioned had less than nothing to do with the management of the election. With two exceptions, they stood carefully aloof from it, so far as the public had any means of judging. The men who really carried the whole thing through were TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, and JAMES FISK, Jr. They worked under cover of respectable names, but they only used those names as men do when they are getting up a bubble company, and want to put a few "decoy ducks" on the list of directors. When business actually began, the "silk stocking" members were pushed aside, and the knaves came out and "hocussed" the public. The "respectable Democrats," as a rule, hold no office, and would scarcely like to be caught speaking to TWEED in the streets. Nothing would induce them to take a public ride in that harem on four wheels which now daily makes its appearance in the streets, at the expense of the shareholders in Erie.

The means which were used to win the election are not less striking than the men who managed the affair. Lest any unsophisticated reader should suppose that we exaggerate, we will simply repeat the statements made by incomparably the ablest organ in the service of the Democrats—the New-York *Herald*. That undoubtedly was the journal which gave the most effective assistance to Mr. TWEED and his friends during the canvass, the *World* simply covering the whole party with disgrace and derision. Now the *Herald* distinctly told us, so far back as the 20th October, that Tammany collects every year "some twenty-five millions of money, or about twice the whole annual expenses of the Government of the United States under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS;" and further, that it would spend at least a million in the election, and buy up every man in the market. On another day it told us that "Tammany, with the almighty dollar, has secured, and is sure of holding, New-York;" that "the coalition of the Tammany Ring and the Erie Ring is irresistible in the State;" and that a "joint-stock alliance of all the great railway and telegraph interests of the country" would give these Rings the White House. Yesterday it referred to the fact that "the great railway interests of the State" had not overlooked the important matter of a pliable Legislature."

Here, then, we have the "platform" of the New-York Democracy propounded by the highest Democratic authority in the country. It may be summed up in two words—unlimited corruption. There is no pretence of mystery about it. The Tammany managers openly come forward and say, "We do not care a cent for the opinions of respectable citizens—we can always buy enough even of them to give a decent color to our transactions. We have so bought, and could buy again, by one influence and another, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and others like them. We can always secure a majority by a prodigal use of money, which we draw from the pockets of the tax-payers, and which consequently is 'light come, light go,' so far as we are concerned. We are in power, and we mean to remain there—and if necessary, we will spend two or three millions instead of one to win an election, and if that will not do, we will keep where we are by sheer *force*. You can never threaten us again with United States troops, for your interference this time has only proved how strong we are, and how weak you are—how fearless we are in management, and how timid and incapable you are, though with the President and all his authority to back you up. Remember, that at the last moment we compelled you to accept our terms, and did as we thought proper with the ballot-boxes. You have no organization, and we have one which is very skillful, and which sticks at nothing. You have little or no money, and we have unlimited supplies, for we draw at will upon the purse of the public. You are divided among yourselves, your Senators are always wrangling, your 'managers' are little better than tools in our hands, you are altogether like a pack of children throwing little stones at a giant. Since, therefore, you are utterly in our hands, we will sanction what swindling schemes we think proper, we will do as we like with the Judiciary, we will make the Police our messengers and agents, so that all forms of law from beginning to end are in our hands; we will tax your property and do what we please with the proceeds, we will publish no account of our expenditure, but simply make fools of you by means of a Committee drawn from your own number—and to make the matter complete, we will not even deny that we are rogues, but simply defy you to upset us. If you do not like our programme, you can do the other thing—only we will take care that you obey it."

This is the message of Tammany to the State, and inferentially to the whole country, and we ask the people of other States how they like it, and whether they are not impatient to see Tammany a national instead of a local organization?

The Future Unveiled.

We are approaching the end of a year of marvels, and people are already beginning to wonder what great issues lie hidden behind the vail of the next. Some are more anxious on this score than others. For example, the people and Government of France doubtless feel disposed to dip into the future to a considerable extent, were it only to see whether there remains for them a deeper depth of distress than they have yet touched. Sundry members of the fraternity of Wall-street would also, we may safely assume, be prepared to give a handsome consideration to the ingenious individual who could afford them an inkling of the coming events whose shadows are not long enough to be quite perceptible as yet. So, too, the greater portion of the tax-payers of New-York feel a natural curiosity to forecast the amount of money that will, between this and next election, be pocketed by the unsated black-mailing association commonly known as Tammany. Full of a kindred desire to keep behind the curtain of fate, we have carefully perused the predictions of "ZADKIEL TAO SZE, &c.," for the year of grace 1871. This prophet of cosmopolitan renown assures his readers, for the forty-first time, that the heavenly bodies are the instruments of Divine Providence. He admits that their influence is not all-powerful over those who have faith, but he is equally confident that those "who will not bow the knee to any but the evil Baal of their own imaginations, are truly left to the cruel mercies of the evil angels that rule over and produce the evil influences of Mars, Saturn, and other malefic stars." Judging that our City magnates might be properly assigned to the latter category, we turned with the most sanguine pectations to the pages of the seer. Like all oracles, however, ZADKIEL gives forth a very uncertain sound.

Passing over such very obvious predictions, as that there will be troubles in Mexico, and riots in France, that the Grand Turk will have trouble through women, and that the throne of the King of Greece will probably be shaken, we find the intimations touching the affairs of this City during next year, to be exceedingly vague and tantalizing. It may be interesting to those not versed in astrology to know that in common with our Old World sponsors of Amsterdam and York, we are ruled by the zodiacal sign of Cancer. We should have supposed Scorpio as a symbol of the reign of Tammany, or Aries, as a type of our readiness to be fleeced, would have been more appropriate. The crab, however, forms a not unapt emblem of our present facility of advancing backward, if it has not, indeed, had something to do in imposing that peculiarity upon us. We derive much comfort from the assurance that the presence of Jupiter in Gemini brings "peace and gain" to this continent, as also that the progress of the "benefic" star through Aries leaves us still placid and prosperous. As a reminder to the Fire Department, we may state that as Jupiter becomes stationary in Gemini, on the 2d May, fires of some extent and "other violence" may be expected in this, as well as in other cities, under the influence of that planet. The connection is not quite apparent, but we refrain from questioning the dicta of a prophet of forty-one years standing. By and by, however, there comes a staggering assertion from which, though reluctantly, we must enter a partial dissent. In September, says the hoary sage, "we find Jupiter in Cancer, wherein he benefits Holland, Scotland, Algiers, Tunis, Constantinople, Cadiz, New-York, and Manchester. In all these places trade flourishes, and good, wholesome and humane laws are now carried out." The commercial prognostication we gladly let pass with an expression of satisfaction that good fortune should be so equally distributed among Mohammedans and Christians. But, honest ZADKIEL, is there not some mistake about the laws with so many brave adjectives that are to be enforced in New-York? We cast no reflection on the justice-loving instincts of Calvinistic Holland and Scotland, we are quite prepared to believe that the Mussulmen of Algiers, Tunis, and Constantinople, albeit much given to thieving, may return to paths of rectitude, but New-York—no, no, old man, that part of the prophecy is altogether too "steep" to be credited. Consult the horoscope once more, and see whether Jupiter does not wink in a sinister manner in this conjunction, and should the moon be within range of vision, we think it highly probable that a careful examination might discover a shadowy finger hovering at right angles to the nasal protuberance of that luminary. There is much weighty matter in the utterances of the seer, but after a slip like this, we find our faith in his discernment greatly shaken.

Some Results of the Elections.

We are still without authoritative returns from the State. An impression prevails, however, that HOFFMAN'S majority over WOODFORD will be found to be not far from thirty thousand. More precise particulars are furnished in regard to this county. Omitting two districts, HOFFMAN'S majority is estimated to be 51,167. Though changed somewhat in its *personnel*, our Congressional representation remains wholly Democratic. The political complexion of the county representation in the Assembly is unchanged; a solitary Republican will sit among twenty Democrats. Kings County tells a similar story. Its Congressmen remain Democratic, and its Assemblymen are in the proportion of eight Democrats to one Republican. The general result in the Assembly remains in doubt. The Democrats claim a small majority, but Republicans have not abandoned the hope that the advantage will ultimately appear on their side. The vote for Mayor in this City stands, HALL, 70,090; LEDWITH, 46,279—an excess of 10,837 over the vote for WOODFORD. Thus nearly 11,000 of the "Young Democracy" voted for HOFFMAN, after receiving for their candidates the full Republican support. *Verbum sap.*

Journalists figured conspicuously on Tuesday as candidates in this City and hereabout, and the victors are numerically balanced by the vanquished. Four of them will make their appearance in Congress, and all but one for the first time. R. B. ROOSEVELT, the genial and accomplished editor of the *Citizen*, carried off the honors in the Fourth District, and THOMAS KINSELLA, the vigorous editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in the Second. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, who has earned for the Utica *Herald* the high character it bears, has been elected in the Twenty-first District; and JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express*, will once more take his seat for the Eighth. On the other hand, the readers of the *Tribune* will continue to furnish to HORACE GREELEY a more appreciative and grateful constituency than the Sixth District, whose loss exceeds his own. GEORGE WILKES, who would have carried into Congress the force and spirit which gives to the *Spirit of the Times* the influence it wields, wooed the Eighth District in vain; and CALEB C. NORVELL, of the TIMES, though running ahead of his ticket in the First District, will not be subjected to the temptations of Washington. DAVID W. JUDD, of *Hearth & Home*, modestly confined his aspirations to a seat in the Assembly, but the voters of Richmond County preferred his company as a neighbor all the year round. The chances of an editor in an election are, then, just about even.

The loss of a Congressional District here and there, in the various States which voted on Tuesday, is not a result over which Republicans can consistently rejoice. On the other hand, it is not a result that should occasion despondency or alarm. Concede to the Democrats all the gains they have yet ventured to claim, and the fact that the Republican Party will still have a large majority in Congress remains indisputable. That majority will certainly be ample for all the purposes of useful work, and ample, too, for all the requirements which the Administration is likely to experience. Neither the party nor the country will suffer from changes which suggest the need of prudence in action, without implying inability to do anything that may be absolutely necessary. These losses, few and far between as they are, are more than compensated for by the development of increased Republican strength in States which have hitherto worshipped Democracy. The losses are exceptional and local, the gains lasting and national.

Independent candidates who enter the field the champions of particular ideas or interests, in opposition to the regular nominations, did not fare very well on Tuesday. In this State Mr. D. MCCARTHY affords a notable illustration of the fact. The Republicans of the Twenty-third District having declined to renominate him for Congress, he nominated himself in the interest of the salt monopoly, with which he is commercially identified; and certain Democrats, with strange indifference to their free-trade professions, accorded him their support. At the polls few besides Democrats sustained him, the regular Republican candidate being elected by a decisive majority. So in Illinois, Republican revenue reformers "bolted" the nomination of Mr. FARWELL, partly because of his protectionist opinions, partly because of alleged corrupt influences in the Convention that nominated him. Mr. WENTWORTH, hitherto a strong man, and an Anti-Protectionist, was brought forward by Republicans in opposition, and the regular Democratic candidate retired in his favor. All was to no purpose. The returns received represent FARWELL as elected, and WENTWORTH with few supporters outside of the Democratic ranks.

It must be a kind of fanaticism which prompts Republican prohibitionists to make separate nominations, and, by dividing the Republican Party, transfer power to the Democrats. In a State so pronounced in its political character as Massachusetts, these eccentric movements do comparatively little harm. WENDELL PHILLIPS' oratory, with the Labor and Prohibition organizations to sustain him, did not hinder Gov. CLAFLIN from obtaining an increased majority. In other localities, similar attempts resulted mischievously. The general tendency of these irregular nominations is to help indirectly the party with which the nominating conventions have the least possible sympathy.

Rhode Island politics are a strange mixture, in which personal jealousies and antipathies are more potent than principle, or the Republicans of the First District would not have retarded Civil Service Reform by rejecting the man most widely known as its promoter. The "great families," must fight out their battles, we suppose, and Mr. JENCKES, who was not identified with any of them, was perhaps inevitably sacrificed. The stigma earned by his defeat will nevertheless remain. The district he has served faithfully had an opportunity of giving an impetus to the reform which is, almost more than any other, essential to the purification of our public service,—and at the bidding of a few rich men the opportunity has been thrown away. Instead of practically helping the reconstruction of the civil service, Rhode Island has done much to retard it. Such is the recompense awarded to Mr. JENCKES for unpopular, but most important, labors.

The Rising Generation.

The practice of scholars beating and mobbing their teachers spreads very rapidly. At Bloomfield, Penn., the other day, there was a case of the sort almost worthy to be a companion picture to the Massachusetts exploit of stoning a teacher to death, which we recorded a few weeks ago. The principal of the Bloomfield school being ill, a Miss MCCLAREN, his assistant, undertook to carry it on without him. This praiseworthy effort demanded, in the opinion of some graceless young vagabonds of the school, condign punishment. Choosing their moment, they subjected the school-house to a regular bombardment. Stones and other missiles were rained upon it, the windows smashed in, and a great deal of mischief done. Happily, Miss MCCLAREN escaped with life, although some youths, who were so far behind the spirit of the age as to try to defend her, were savagely beaten. None of the young ruffians who were guilty of this outrage appear to have been punished, and they will probably take care to make their work more perfect next time. Perhaps when they have committed a murder or two, and a few kindred spirits have followed their example, the community may awaken to the fact that ruffianly boys are responsible beings like all the rest of us, and that society needs protection from their outrages, as well as from the attacks of other rioters and assassins. In these days half the crime known to the Police is committed by persons under twenty-one years of age.

The Last of a Sad Story.

Among the men who have recently passed out of existence there was one whose name is associated with sad memories. The deceased was the Rev. H. M. WAGNER, rector of Brighton, England. To this clergyman has been ascribed the early and deplorable loss of the noble and brilliant FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, whose sermons are as household words in thousands of homes, and have carried consolation and strength to many a heart. It will be remembered that in 1853, in consequence of severe and protracted mental exertion, Mr. ROBERTSON was attacked with serious illness. His personal friends and the congregation of Trinity Chapel urged him to go to Cheltenham for change of air. At that time the discourses of the young preacher were attracting great attention, and a natural anxiety was felt that so valuable a life should not be imperiled. Mr. ROBERTSON was unwilling to leave his pulpit, but in his absence a sum was subscribed to enable him to engage a curate. This kindness he was prevailed on to accept, and he nominated for the curacy his friend, Rev. ERNEST TOWER. But Rev. Mr. WAGNER, in the exercise of his parochial jurisdiction, refused to allow Mr. TOWER to be confirmed. The refusal was attributed by Mr. ROBERTSON and others to personal feeling. On certain conditions the rector was willing to waive his objection, but these conditions were, in ROBERTSON'S opinion, so impracticable that he declined even to propose them. "There was nothing," says his biographer, "for him to do but to submit; but that submission cost him his life."

The reasons of Mr. WAGNER'S opposition have been imperfectly understood. It is certain, however, that they were not of a religious, but originally of a financial, nature. There was a society known as the Lewes Deanery Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This organization pertained not to Brighton alone, but to the whole Deanery of Lewes. Mr. TOWER was a clergyman of the Deanery, and a member of the Committee of the Branch. Mr. WAGNER accused Mr. TOWER of unbecoming conduct in interfering with its affairs. The rector assumed that the society was in his parish, and that the behavior of Mr. TOWER thus objected to was disrespectful to himself. Mr. ROBERTSON held that Mr. TOWER had an equal right with Mr. WAGNER to move any measures he thought right in the premises; and in a letter to Mr. WAGNER, ROBERTSON declared that an overwhelming majority of the Committee pronounced Mr. TOWER'S conduct that of a Christian and a gentleman. The rector, notwithstanding, was obdurate in insisting on his legal right, and the immediate consequences are historical. Mr. ROBERTSON would not yield to what he thought was a wrong. He, therefore, remained at his post and preached on until his death. He nominated Mr. TOWER to the curacy in May, 1853, and he died in August, 1853, at the untimely age of thirty-seven.

It is an ungracious task, even when it falls strictly within the line of truth and justice, to reflect upon the dead. Yet it is not easy to speak with patience of any human being who thus paralyzed the earthly usefulness of one of the brightest and loftiest spirits the Church of our age has produced. What ROBERTSON did has sunk deep into the minds of his contemporaries. What he might have done can only be left to conjecture. His mind clearly belonged to that order which goes on maturing and expanding up to a late period in life; and we are therefore led to the sad conclusion that the rector of Brighton was unhappily the instrument of depriving the world of far richer products from ROBERTSON than even those he has left behind him. This is but a poor epitaph for any man; and yet such was the sweetness and nobleness of ROBERTSON'S nature, that we may be well assured he would desire only for the subject of it that forgiveness which he believed none were too unworthy to seek, and none too exalted in virtue to implore.

Too Dear a Price for Beauty.

Newspapers in Maine complain that women even in small towns of that State have adopted to an alarming extent the practice of eating arsenic. The object, as most people know, is to give whiteness and clearness to the complexion, and in some parts of Continental Europe the habit is very common. By gradual increase of the dose, one may take with impunity, so far as immediate risk is concerned, enough arsenic to kill several strong men not accustomed to its use. The secret, however, is soon betrayed in the countenances of the victims to the practice. A deadly pallor settles upon the face and lips, and an unnatural brightness steals into the eye. It is said, too, that a person once firmly attached to its use finds it almost impossible to give up the fatal practice. No doubt the custom now so prevalent of dyeing the hair to the various "blonde" shades is responsible for the introduction of this new and perilous device. Pearl powder, bismuth, preparations of lead, and even corrosive sublimate itself, are found, we suppose, inadequate to make the skin of most women, whose hair is naturally dark, correspond with the yellow, ruddy, and flaxen hues now thought so beautiful. But it may interest those who are on the verge of falling a prey to this pernicious habit, to know that the average age of people who merely work with arsenious acid, and do not voluntarily take it into the system, is less than thirty-five years. The experiments of TSCHUDI show that while arsenic for certain peculiar diseases may be given in large doses with comparative safety, it is in general steadily injurious to the vital functions, and ultimately destructive. One ghastly evil incidental to its use can by no means be avoided. This is that the habit, once thoroughly formed, can only be relinquished at the expense of an awful or wasting away of all the physical powers. Arsenic is in this respect worse than opium or alcohol. If ladies must wear golden hair, and are bound to have complexions to match, they ought to depend altogether on external cosmetics—always including those hygienic promoters of roses and lilies, fresh air and exercise.

Women as Heroes.

While women with us are preaching their equality with the coarser sex, their European sisters are practically enforcing it. Physical weakness has all along been at the root of that social inferiority which women insist is so unjust, and to the stronger spirits among them, so galling. In the contest between porcelain and iron the weaker vessel inevitably suffers. But the present war has given an opportunity which women abroad seem to have been by no means backward in taking, of proving that even in the rude shock of actual battle, as well as in the less alarming field of intellectual conflict, they are capable of fighting hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder with their "masters." Early in the war, a Prussian heroine, enrolled a battalion of her country women for service in the field, not to play the office of ministering angels with the ambulance corps, but to seek the bubble reputation, side by side, with the fiercest of Uhlans and the sternest of grenadiers. Happily, the unexpected success of the German arms rendered superfluous the aid of these ladies, and the warlike fraulein and her followers turned their attention to the milder duties of scraping lint, and of healing wounds instead of making them.

Then the infection spread to France, where, unhappily, the aid even of women was not to be despised. Not to mention that new JEANNE D'ARC, who is said to be doing such wonderful things in the way of talking at Tours, a regiment of Amazons is, as we learn from late advices, actually enrolling at Paris. Stranger still, we hear of a company of Francs-Tireurs organized at Neufchatéau, and led by a woman, who is the postmistress of the place. She has seen service already in the Polish cavalry, and, like her Prussian sisters, knows how to cure as well as kill, having a very serviceable knowledge of medicine and surgery.

It thus appears that even when France is deprived of all her fighting men, it will still be too soon to despair of the Republic. And if, peradventure, the safety of the State should be assured by the efforts of these warlike maidens, what place will be too high for woman in rescued and regenerated France? It would be odd, indeed, if feminine prowess should save that people, which, of all civilized nations, has held women politically of least account, and has ever abided by the Salic law first introduced ages ago by German invaders. Perhaps there could now be no more unexpected incident in a war which from the outset has gone contrary to all reasonable probabilities, and fairly exhausted the world's capacity for wonder.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have occasion to write the name of JAMES FISK much oftener than we like, and it would have been a convenience to us if we could have avoided tacking the "Jr." to it. But the owner of that historic name objects, and as he is one of our rulers, and the consequences of disobeying him might be very serious, we obey his mandate. Moreover, it appears that he has a father, and that the said father is "a worthy old man." We should be truly sorry to have any "worthy man," young or old, mistaken for *our* FISK, and therefore he shall always have the tail to his name in future.

ROCHEFORT, like many greater men, has felt the fickleness of the Parisian mob. In justice to the once scurrilous pamphleteer, he must be credited with having risen nobly to the emergencies to which the fortunes of his country called him. The funeral of VICTOR NOIR found him calming an incipient and premature revolution; the outbreak of the war drew from him a temperate and eloquent protest; and the fall of the Empire found him ready to co-operate in the hour of common danger with men whose republicanism he considered far too lukewarm. The statesman was beginning to appear above the satirist, when he was found too moderate for his late admirers. But there doubtless yet remains for the ex-editor of the *Marseillaise* a distinguished career in the political life of France.

Revenue reform, as a specific issue in the campaign, cannot be said to have been signally successful, even in quarters where it might have been supposed to be strongest. If people were prepared to discard party obligations to promote it, JOHN WENTWORTH would have been elected in the Chicago District, where, if anywhere, opposition to high protective duties ought to be popular. The defeat of IGNATIUS DONNELLY, in the Second Congressional District of Minnesota, teaches the same lesson. He ran as the free-trade candidate, and was defeated by the Republican nominee.

Have the surrounding Gentiles formed a deep-laid scheme to swamp BRIGHAM YOUNG and his disciples by an inroad of Western miners? From Colorado and Nevada comes a simultaneous chorus of admiration over the mineral resources of the territory around Salt Lake. "There never was such an opportunity to make money in any country, as now in Utah," says one explorer;" "numerous fortunes are lying around loose in these mountain gorges," says another. There are sundry *habitués* of the Gold-room who begin, in these times, to find their occupation of picking up fortunes somewhat exhausted here. Why not go and resume operations in Utah? Their brethren could spare them.

According to Dr. WALTER, the Vice-President of the Institute of American Architects, the public is learning something of the true relations of their art to civilization, and "seldom fail to distinguish the good, the true, and the beautiful from the fictitious and the merely mechanical." We submit to the learned orator that this involves a feat of considerable difficulty on the part of the public, since the worthy professors of the architectural art insist, with the most distressing unanimity, on erecting buildings, the ornamented parts of which can only be discerned by a painful curvature of the neck and no little keenness of vision, while, on a level with the eye, there is nothing save the most tiresome and stereotyped plainness. As to goodness and truth relative to workmanship, there is so little of them to be seen that it is highly creditable in a discriminating public to have preserved any remembrance of them at all.

The success of the Gratz Brown ticket over MCCLURG in Missouri—an event which seemed all but certain from the outset—renders apparent the error of judgment which impugned the Republicanism of Mr. BROWN and his associates. The division in the Republican Party was, undoubtedly, to be deplored; but its consequences were aggravated, rather than mitigated, when outside influences were employed to impugn the party fidelity of the more liberal section. An organization which commanded the energetic support of CARL SCHURZ, Ex-Gov. FLETCHER, and other Republican leaders of similar standing, could not be sneered or maligned out of existence. When the heat of the contest has subsided, there will be no reason to regret the triumph of a ticket which pledges its support to the removal of disabilities whose existence is a continual source of ill-will. The unity of the party should not be permanently weakened by differences of opinion on a subject which will soon be practically closed.

The Provisional Government seems disposed to adopt the only intelligible mode open to them of receiving a national confirmation of their authority. France has become too familiar with the wire-pulling by which the powers that be manage to obtain a favorable result from a plebiscitum to be greatly enamored with this way of gauging popular sentiment. As the convocation of a Constituent Assembly is indefinitely postponed, there is, however, no choice left, either to the nation or the authorities at Tours. As there is no other set of men who at present profess either the desire or ability to govern France, the issue of the vote can scarcely be doubtful.

Christmas is coming, and we are already threatened with the usual avalanche of stories adapted to the season, and "extra numbers" designed to raise our spirits to the proper pitch. Among all these productions it is a little remarkable, considering how many minds go to produce them, that not one is worth remembering a day after the 25th of December. The Christmas books of DICKENS and THACKERAY are an example of what might be done, but the general run of writers never succeed in presenting even a passable imitation of them. We are told how Mr. and Mrs. Noodle spent their Christmas in a snow-drift, and how some bachelor was obliged to dine off his boots because nobody asked him to eat anything better. Humorists like BRET HARTE or Mark Twain might surely provide us with livelier reading than this. Cannot one or other of our publishers give a commission in time for the season which is supposed to be one of mirth and rejoicing, but which is generally very much the reverse?

Filial Piety.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your generous offer in your paper of this morning, to make a present of JAMES FISK to the people of San Francisco, will surprise no one more than the venerable gentleman who is thus summarily disposed of. The individual you name, who is none other than my respected father, has never had any interest whatever in railroads, and is one of the quietest, most unobtrusive citizens to be found anywhere.

I feel that I can rely on your well-known sense of justice (especially where the name of FISK is concerned) to correct the unintentional mistake into which you have fallen, and relieve an old man from undeserved odium.

Respectfully, yours, JAMES FISK, Jr.

THE WAR.

A French Statement of the Negotiations at Versailles.

The Revictualing of Paris the Difficult Point.

King William Inflexibly Refused to Permit It.

Bombardment of the City Renounced, in Thiers' Opinion.

The Loire Crossed by the French Army.

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

Statement from Tours—The Interviews Between Thiers and Bismarck—The Revictualing of Paris the Difficult Point—King William Inflexible.

TOURS, Nov. 9.—The following account of M. THIERS' mission to Paris and Versailles is given on the best authority:

HIS JOURNEY TO PARIS.

M. THIERS was first notified that permission had been given for his passage through the Prussian lines to Paris by a dispatch from Gen. VON DER TANN at Orleans. He immediately left Tours for Orleans, whence he traveled to Paris in a carriage drawn by heavy Prussian artillery horses. His progress was necessarily slow, and he was, moreover, greatly delayed by the condition of the roads, which had been cut and otherwise obstructed in many places. The country was desolated and the houses deserted.

OBTAINING A PASS.

On reaching Versailles M. THIERS was obliged to wait three hours for a pass, and as soon as it was obtained he drove to Paris without seeing BISMARCK, or any other Prussian diplomat, though he was constantly attended by army officers.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Having consulted with the Government at Paris he returned to Versailles, where he was received by Count BISMARCK, and had one or more interviews with him daily during his stay. On the question of revictualing Paris, BISMARCK represented that the King was inflexible. As to elections in Alsace and Lorraine, the King did not want electoral agitations there, but the Constituent Assembly itself could appoint as delegates citizens deemed worthy to represent those provinces, to which proceeding the King might be induced to consent. During the conversation on this point the Prussian Minister sarcastically observed that if elections were allowed in the occupied departments they would be the freest ever held there.

THE ULTIMATUM DELIVERED.

On the morning of the 6th M. THIERS received the final decision of Prussia. He then met by appointment JULES FAVRE and Gen. DUCROT at the bridge of Sevres, informed them of the Prussian terms, and they went back to Paris, M. THIERS awaiting their return at Sevres.

THE CONDITIONS DECLINED.

As soon as they had consulted their colleagues they returned and stated that they had resolved to refuse the armistice because it did not concede the revictualing of Paris. This resolution was communicated to Count BISMARCK, and the negotiations were broken off.

PARIS.

Is the City to be Bombarded?—M. Thiers Opinion on the Subject—Mammoth Siege Guns in Position—Captured Aeronauts—The German Army.

TOURS, Nov. 9.—It is reported to be the opinion of M. THIERS that the Prussians have renounced their intention of bombarding Paris, fearing the universal condemnation of civilized nations; but they will make attacks in force, and will probably shell the forts.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—It is now intimated that the assault on Paris is now delayed only to await the development of affairs within the city.

KRUPP'S CANNON.

A letter from Paris states that twenty-five mammoth Krupp guns are visible from the Paris Observatory, but none have yet been fired.

THE BESIEGING ARMY.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 9—Noon.—Seven aeronauts, captured from balloons which fell within the Prussian lines, have been sent to fortresses in Germany. It is said that papers found on them seriously compromise members of the Corps Diplomatique, and others, whose honor had been trusted. The Fourth Prussian division has arrived in the vicinity of Versailles, and the Third is at Chateau-Thierry. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has arrived at Commercy.

Arrests of Promoters of Disorders—The National Guard in Active Service—Fire from the Forts—Hawking Carrier Pigeons—An Encounter.

TOURS, Nov. 9.—Advices from Paris to the 6th have been received. The Paris Government continued to enforce rigorous measures for the preservation of public order, and additional arrests had been made. The First Regiment of the National Guard, organized for active service, marched, on the 5th, outside the fortifications. It went as far as Aubervilliers, and returned without meeting the enemy.

THE FIRE FROM THE FORTS.

Forts Valérien, Rosny and Nogent, by the rapidity and precision of their fire prevent the enemy from establishing any siege works within the range of their guns. Earthworks are thrown up by the besiegers in the night; but are destroyed by the French gunners during the day.

THE PIGEON DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Prussians in front of Paris have trained hawks to capture the carrier-pigeons sent out of Paris with dispatches.

A FIGHT OF OUTPOSTS.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 9.—On Monday a detachment of the Ninth Prussian Infantry encountered a body of Gardes Mobiles at Bretenay, between Boulogne and Chaumont. The French lost seventy killed and wounded and forty prisoners. The Germans had two wounded.

AFFAIRS AT TOURS.

Military Information Withheld—Prussian Prisoners—A Plebiscitum—The Tours View of Rochefort's Resignation—Arrival of Thiers—Alleged Cruelties by the Government.

TOURS, Nov. 9.—The Government continues to withhold all news of the movements of the French Armies, and the people are loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction. Military men, however, seem to be quite confident. A number of Prussian prisoners were marched through Tours today. It is said the Government contemplates the taking of a *plebiscitum* for the ratification of their powers.

ANOTHER VERSION OF ROCHEFORT'S RETIREMENT.

ROCHEFORT, it is understood, resigned in disgust at the insults he had received from the people, in whose cause he had made so many sacrifices.

ARRIVAL OF M. THIERS.

M. THIERS and M. LAURIER arrived here last evening by balloon from Paris.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Tours Government promises to issue a manifesto shortly, explaining the cause of the rupture of the peace negotiations at Versailles.

ATTACKS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Gazette de France* demands an immediate election to put an end to the arbitrary rule of the Provisional Government. The *Moniteur* mentions five military executions on Saturday last through "Red" influences, at Lyons and Marseilles.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The Loire Crossed by the French Army—German Forces Advancing Toward Lyons—Eastern Movements.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The French Army has crossed the River Loire, and is now on the north bank.

THE EAST.

Advices from Lyons state that the Germans are advancing by the valley of the Oucke, to occupy Creuzot and the line to Nevers. The Baden cavalry have occupied Nuits. Chagny will be vigorously defended. There are 20,000 German troops in Dijon, with sixty pieces of field artillery. The citizens of the town have been forced to contribute 500,000 francs as security for the behavior of the inhabitants. A Versailles dispatch says the Prussian forces have occupied Montbéhard without meeting with any resistance, and have placed it in a state of defense as accessory to the siege of Belfast.

LYONS.

A Barricade Committee has been formed at Lyons. The authorities there have recently received 50,000 Remington rifles. Vast quantities of stores and large numbers of cattle have been collected, in anticipation of a siege.

NORTHERN MOVEMENTS.

A dispatch from Arlon states that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Thionville, Saturday and Sunday. It is supposed that a battle took place.

SILLE, Nov. 9.—The Department of the Nord has issed a loan for defensive purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The North German Parliament to Meet at Strasbourg—French Vessels off the Elbe—Glut of Shipping and Trade at Antwerp.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* states that the Parliament of the North German Confederation has been summoned to meet in Strasbourg.

HAMBURG, Nov. 9.—A fleet of French frigates has been sighted off the Elbe.

ANTWERP, Nov. 9.—On account of the large number of German ships which have taken refuge here, and the increased trade directed to this port in consequence of the war, this harbor is overcrowded with shipping, and many vessels are unable to unload their cargoes from lack of warehouse room.

War Supplies and Confederation to Occupy the German Parliament—Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The *Provincial Correspondence* names the 20th of the present month as the probable day for the meeting of the North German Parliament. The principal business before the Parliament will be to raise means to continue the war and to provide for the admission of the Southern States into the Confederation. The purpose of Bavaria alone is uncertain.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

TOURS, Nov. 9.—M. THIERS praises highly the conduct of Monseigneur DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans, who remains in the city, and is unremitting in his efforts to mitigate the severity of the enemy.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CHINA.

The French Demand for Atonement for the Massacre—Terms of the Government Accepted.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The latest advices from Tien-tsin represent that the French Envoy, unable to extract further atonement for the late outrages, has accepted the terms offered by the Chinese Government.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Alabama Claims Once More—An Unseaworthy British Iron-Clad—London in a Fog of Midnight Darkness—Italian Rule in Rome—Madrid Editors on the King Question.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The *Times* this morning discusses the *Alabama* negotiation to show that England can go no further in the way of concession. The *Times* says the Clarendon treaty abounded in concessions. Many Englishmen thought that it yielded too much; that the genial, exuberant JOHNSON had outwitted CLARENDON. As the rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate was due to political irritability, England now stands free of all blame....Among the orders recently issued by the Board of Admiralty is one for removal of the iron masts from the war steamer *Iron Duke*, in order to change the centre of gravity. Without such change the vessel is deemed unseaworthy....There was a monster conservative demonstration at Leicester last night. Right Hon. Lord JOHN MANNERS, member of the House of Commons for Leicestershire, was the principal orator of the occasion....At this hour (1½ P. M.) this city is enveloped in a fog so dense that London is as dark as at midnight....A deputation of Liverpool merchants is here to urge the Government to give Liverpool independent telegraphic communication with Valentia Bay. They remonstrate against the existing delays and irregularities in the telegraphic service with America, and will ask for a new cable direct to Ireland, and a separate wire across the country, to connect with the Atlantic cable.

ROME, Nov. 9.—The Italian authorities have closed the Jesuit College. Gen. MARMORA has established his head-quarters at the Quirinal, taking possession of it as State property. The work of reorganizing the army is making satisfactory progress.

TOURS, Nov. 9.—*La Liberté* states that the Italian Government excludes Jesuit teachers from the night-schools at Rome. Popular demonstrations against the Jesuits had been made.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—Twenty-nine editors of journals issued in this city have united in a manifesto opposing the candidacy of the Duke of AOSTA for the Spanish throne.

RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Commercial Intercourse—Navigation of the St. Lawrence—Meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Some days since some of the members of the Chicago Board of Trade addressed to the President of the Board a communication relative to the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence &c. It was referred to a committee, with a series of resolutions, for the purpose of inaugurating some action. The resolutions indorsed the subject named. The matter was finally sent back to the Board of Directors without any action on the part of the Committee. Afterward Capt. EAGAN, Chairman of the Commercial Committee, informed the President of the Board that he had consulted nearly all the members of the Commercial Committee, and that they strongly recommended the passage of the resolutions, omitting any reference to the fisheries, as a subject in which the people of the West felt no interest. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held today, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board most respectfully urge upon the President of the United States the necessity of opening negotiations with Great Britain, and pressing them to an early conclusion with a view of securing to the commerce of this country the entire freedom of transit to the ocean via the St. Lawrence now, and that the Canadian authorities cause the enlargement and improvement of the route to the capacity of our largest vessels.

Resolved, That the President of the Board be requested to cause copies of the foregoing resolutions to be sent to the President of the United States and Secretary of State.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Louisiana—Three Men Killed and Three Wounded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The Southern-bound train on the Jackson Railroad, due here at 11 o'clock this morning, ran off the track at Wesson. The train got on again, and ran off the track this evening, two miles south of Brookhaven. Three persons were killed, and several wounded. Killed—A. C. MATHEWS, of Memphis; F. PATRICK, of Brookhaven, passenger, and GEORGE POSEY, of New-Orleans, brakemen. Wounded—C. RUTHERFORD, baggage-master, leg broken; MCGEE, express messenger, and J. W. S. GUNN.

THE WEST.

Burning of a Planing-Mill in St. Louis—Loss About $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The planing-mill of SCHULENBURG & BECKLER, with $20,000 to $30,000 worth of lumber, situated on Ruelbanphy-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was burned last night. The loss is from $80,000 to $100,000. The property is well insured, but the amount is not yet ascertained.

Another Vessel Supposed to Have Been Lost.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—A private telegram to E. B. SMITH, Secretary of the Western Insurance Company, reports that nothing has been heard of the schooner *B. Eveleigh*, which left Toledo Oct. 28, for Oswego, with a cargo of 12,000 bushels of wheat. The *Eveleigh* was owned by B. EVELEIGH, of Sodus, was built at Sackett's Harbor in 1866, rated A 2, and valued at $10,000. The cargo was insured in the Western Company for $2,000, and in the Security for $8,000. It has not learned whether there was insurance on the vessel. It is to be feared that she has gone down with all on board.

A Schooner Capsized in the Delaware—Rescue of the Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Schooner *Harmonia*, of Philadelphia, in a squall this afternoon on the Delaware, capsized and sunk off Windmill Island. The crew were rescued by the tug *Gen. McCandless*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. BRISTOW'S OPERA.

In reproducing, after a rest of fifteen years, Mr. G. F. BRISTOW's opera of "Rip Van Winkle," the management of the English troupe now singing at Niblo's Theatre has done very creditable work. The representation of an almost unknown lyric drama is at present in itself a step of sufficient boldness to justify admiration, and a rehearsal, with sufficient preparation to set forth clearly the merits of the subject, warrants the bestowal of hearty praise. We are not greatly at fault in holding Mr. BRISTOW's production as unknown, for since its fifteen or twenty performances by the Pyne and Harrison Troupe in 1855, no note of its score has been heard. We can, therefore, deal with it as a fresh theme. The libretto is framed by Mr. J. H. WAINWRIGHT. It embodies two stories, each quite independent of the other. The first reviews the familiar incidents of the tale to which WASHINGTON IRVING has attached his name, while the second, interrupting the progress of the first, brings before the spectator love passages between *Alice*, the daughter of *Rip*, and a continental soldier, *Edward Gardiner*, who almost falls a victim to the treachery of a rival, one *Frederick Valcoeur*. Mr. WAINWRIGHT was evidently influenced by the requirements of the composer, who recognized the effect of portions of the main narrative, but also detected their insufficiency as a canvass for varied inspiration. The librettist does not succeed in binding the two plots with remarkable cleverness, though he is to be complimented for the quality of his prose and rhyme, both of which are intelligible, it might be said, in an unoperatic degree. The result is an extremely satisfactory text-book, which the musician has put to very good use. Mr. BRISTOW's music is facile and genial in most of its motives, dramatic—though rather conventionally so—in some, and decidedly inspiriting when illustrative of the episodes of camp-life which the librettist has delighted to dwell upon. Its treatment is scholarly and practical, denoting both acquired skill and experience in writing for the orchestra and for the voice. Thus much for its best qualities. On the other hand, it cannot be concealed that it gives little proof of the creative powers of its author. He who understands the exact value of words is not necessarily a poet, and the man of talent who masters all methods of expression in music, if his ideas are few or without the gloss of newness, can hardly be worshipped as a genius. Mr. BRISTOW has all the attainments of an eminent composer but has not the gift, the possession of which makes one. ROSSINI in Italian opera, in the Germano-Italian repertory MEYERBEER—by means, perhaps, of a patience and a science little removed in their results from the might of pure inspiration—WALLACE, in England, live not by the mere beauty of their utterance, but by the charm, and the pathos, by the grandeur and the fire of their thoughts. Tunefulness is not wanting in "Rip Van Winkle," and the ear, in fact, is often sated with sweets, but a hearing of the whole opera does not reveal a single phrase of conspicuous beauty or appropriateness. In their rhythm the numbers are all well colored. While the acknowledged form, however, is easily assumed, how many writers secure the needed and fresh spirit? Mimicking a bacchanalian song is easy, and the suggestion of a chorus of soldiers is to be conveyed by a process of less difficulty, even, but the drinking verses in "Martha" and the *ensemble* and military march in "Faust," are similar in the letter only to the acknowledged models. That no encouragement is afforded to native composers, is, of course, to be borne in mind, and that much may have been lost—even in respect of creation, equally susceptible of development with humbler faculties—by the forced inaction of Mr. BRISTOW, will be readily conceded. Late as it is, we applaud the enterprise shown in submitting his work to judgment, and venture to express the hope that the attention and approval accorded the elaborate and interesting opera last night will urge him to renewed effort. Concerning the representation, we have left ourselves but a small space to cover. It was extremely smooth, and, as we implied above, thoroughly well-fitted to display the qualities of the score. Mr. DRAYTON sang *Rip*, and gave with great vim the song in the first act celebrating the virtues of beer, and with much pathos the ballad in the last. The couplets of the *Vivandière*, interpreted with rare dash by Mrs. RICHINGS-BERNARD, were tumultuously encored. Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE sang languidly the notes allotted to *Edward Gardiner*, and Mr. ARTHUR HOWELL depicted *Frederick*. *Dame Van Winkle's* part was filled by Mrs. DRAYTON. The chorus performed its task with its habitual vigor, and the orchestra—which was under the bâton of Mr. BRISTOW himself—distinguished itself in its reading and execution. The scenery was appropriate, and, in brief, nothing was lacking a very pleasant entertainment. "Rip Van Winkle" is to be given again to-night, and we trust that the composer of this national work, and the American artists who appear in it, will have an audience evidencing by its size and appreciation, the approbation generally felt to be due.

Theatrical.

MRS. LANDER'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mrs. F. W. LANDER appears at the Fourteenth-street Theatre this evening in "Mary Stuart." The performance is one of the most interesting in this very worthy artist's repertory.

Another Case of Suspended Animation.

From the Janesville, Wis., Gazette, Nov. 6.

A peculiar case of suspended animation has come to our notice. A child three or four years of age, whose parents reside in the Fourth Ward, was taken sick with diptheria, and shortly afterward croup set in. It was the opinion of Dr. ROBINSON, the attending physician, and three other doctors of long experience, that the little sufferer must die. After days of intense pain, it seemed that the final end was approaching. The child was in its grandfather's arms, and was apparently choking to death from the accumulation of matter in the air passages leading to the lungs. Its paroxysms were violent, as it struggled to force out the diptheric accumulation which was slowly but surely clogging the lungs, and rendering respiration more and more difficult. Finally the protracted contest for life was ended. The child apparently ceased to breathe; its pulse was gone and its heart motionless. The doctors present pronounced life extinct; the limbs began to grow cold, and the blood settled about its finger-joints. Preparations were being made for laying out the corpse, when a slight motion of the hands attracted attention. Shortly afterward, the motion of the respiratory organs indicated that life still held dominion. The child's lips moved, and it faintly articulated a request for ice, which was immediately procured, and small pieces were placed within the throat, which appeared to give relief. The breathing became regular, the pulse resumed its beat, and the heart once more performed its office. The ice treatment was continued, and the child, once dead, but now living, slowly improved and has nearly recovered. Physicians assert that this is a remarkable case and one seldom encountered in the practice of medicine.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

We give below a list of the members of the Forty-second Congress, elected on Monday and Tuesday, so far as the returns received up to the hour of going to press indicate with sufficient clearness the successful candidates. From some of the States the returns are still very incomplete:

ARKANSAS.

1. J. M. Hanks, Democrat, gain.
2. Anthony A. C. Rogers, Democrat.
3. John Edwards, Democrat, gain.

ALABAMA.

1. Benjamin S. Turner, Republican.
2. Charles W. Buckley, Republican.
3. W. A. Handley, Democrat, gain.
4. Charles Hays, Republican.
5. Peter M. Dox, Democrat.
6. J. H. Sloss, Democrat.

DELAWARE.

Benjamin T. Biggs, Democrat.

ILLINOIS.

At large—John A. Logan, Republican.

1. Charles B. Farwell, Republican.
2. John F. Farnsworth, Republican.
3. Horatio C. Burchard, Republican.
4. John B. Hawley, Republican.
5. Eben C. Ingersoll, Republican.
6. Burton C. Cook, Republican.
7. Jesse H. Moore, Republican.
8. James C. Robinson, Democrat, gain.
9. Thompson W. McNeely, Democrat.
10. Edward Y. Rice, Democrat.
11. Samuel S. Marshall, Democrat.
12. John B. Hay, Republican.
13. John M. Crebs, Democrat.

KANSAS.

David P. Lowe, Republican.

KENTUCKY.

1. Edward Crosland, Democrat.
2. H. D. McHenry, Democrat.
3. Joseph H. Lewis, Democrat.
4. W. B. Read, Democrat.
5. Boyd Winchester, Democrat.
6. William E. Arthur, Democrat.
7. James B. Beck, Democrat.
8. George M. Adams, Democrat.
9. John M. Rice, Democrat.

LOUISIANA.

1. James H. Sypher, Republican.
2. Lionel A. Sheldon, Republican.
3. C. B. Darrell, Republican.
4. James McCleary, Republican.
5. Not sufficient returns.

MARYLAND.

1. Samuel Hambleton, Democrat.
2. Stevenson Archer, Democrat.
3. Thomas Swann, Democrat.
4. John Ritchie, Democrat.
5. William M. Merrick, Democrat.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffinton, Republican.
2. Oakes Ames, Republican.
3. Ginery Twitchell, Republican.
4. Samuel Hooper, Republican.
5. Benjamin F. Butler, Republican.
6. Nathaniel P. Banks, Republican.
7. George M. Brooks, Republican.
8. George F. Hoar, Republican.
9. William B. Washburn, Republican.
10. Henry L. Dawes, Republican.

MICHIGAN.

1. Henry Waldron, Republican.
2. William L. Stoughton, Republican.
3. Austin Blair, Republican.
4. Thomas W. Ferry, Republican.
5. Omar D. Conger, Republican.
6. Jabez G. Sutherland, Democrat, gain.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell, Republican.
2. John T. Averill, Republican, gain.

MISSOURI.

1. Erastus Wells, Democrat.
2. Gustavus Finkelnburg, Liberal Republican.
3. James R. McCormick, Democrat.
4. Not sufficient returns.
5. Samuel T. Burdett, Regular Republican.
6. Not sufficient returns.
7. Isaac C. Parker, Regular Republican.
8. Not sufficient returns.
9. Not sufficient returns.

NEVADA.

Thomas Fitch, Republican.

NEW-YORK.

1. Dwight Townsend, Democrat.
2. Thomas Kinsella, Democrat.
3. Henry W. Slocum, Democrat.
4. R. B. Roosevelt, Democrat.
5. William R. Roberts, Democrat.
6. Samuel S. Cox, Democrat.
7. Smith Ely, Jr., Democrat.
8. James Brooks, Democrat.
9. Fernando Wood, Democrat.
10. Clarkson N. Potter, Democrat.
11. Charles St. John, Republican.
12. John H. Ketcham, Republican.
13. Joseph H. Tuthill, Democrat.
14. Eli Perry, Democrat.
15. Joseph M. Warren, Democrat; gain.
16. Andrew Williams, Republican.
17. William A. Wheeler, Republican.
18. John M. Carroll, Democrat, gain.
19. Elizur H. Prindle, Republican.
20. Clinton L. Merriam, Republican.
21. Ellis H. Roberts, Republican.
22. William E. Lansing, Republican.
23. R. Holland Duell, Republican.
24. John E. Seeley, Republican.
25. William H. Lamport, Republican.
26. Milo Goodrich, Republican.
27. Horace B. Smith, Republican.
28. Freeman Clarke, Republican.
29. Seth Wakeman, Republican.
30. William Williams, Democrat, gain.
31. Walter L. Sessions, Republican.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. John W. Hazelton, Republican.
2. Samuel C. Forker, Democrat.
3. John T. Bird, Democrat.
4. John Hill, Republican.
5. George A. Halsey, Republican, gain.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Benjamin T. Eames, Republican.
2. James M. Pendleton, Republican.

TENNESSEE.

1. Roderick R. Butler, Republican.
2. Horace Maynard, Republican.
4. Not sufficient returns.
5. Edward I. Golladay, Democrat, gain.
6. W. C. Whitthorne, Democrat, gain.
7. Robert P. Caldwell, Democrat, gain.
8. Wm. W. Vaughn, Democrat, gain.

VIRGINIA.

1. W. N. Norton, Colored Republican.
2. James H. Platt, Republican.
3. Charles H. Porter, Republican.
4. Not sufficient returns.
5. R. T. W. Duke, Democrat.
6. John T. Harris, Democrat.
7. E. M. Braxton, Democrat.
8. William Terry, Democrat.

WISCONSIN.

1. Alexander Mitchell, Democrat, gain.
2. George W. Hazelton, Republican.
3. J. Allen Barber, Republican.
4. Charles A. Eldridge, Democrat.
5. Philetus Sawyer, Republican.
6. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Republican.

Serious Charge Against a Father—Burned With Kerosene.

The Orleans *Democrat*, of a recent date, has the following in relation to the burning of a boy on board a canal-boat, near Eagle Harbor, in this State, not long since: "The boat was loaded with lumber. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the little boy attempting to kindle the fire with kerosene oil. Most of the cargo was saved; and it seems very singular, indeed, that the child was not discovered till he was beyond all human aid. The Captain was on the boat, and it would seem that the shrieks of the little sufferer must have attracted his attention. There is no evidence that any effort was put forth by this man to save the life of the child. On the contrary, suspicions of foul dealing are strongly against him. The body of the child was conveyed to this place on Sunday night, and the father went back to Buffalo to see about the insurance on his boat, it being fully insured. The corpse was allowed to remain at the store of Messrs. PHILLIPS & HODGE till Wednesday, when the Poor-master had it interred. The boat Captain returned to this place after the burial, and seemed unconcerned about the child, simply inquiring whether, if he should desire to have the body taken up at any future time, he would be permitted to do so. To be mild in the matter, this father acted most unfeelingly, indeed. We understand that the insurance company in which his boat was insured will investigate the matter.

Supposed Loss of a Baltimore Brig.

"Fears are beginning to be entertained," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "for the safety of the brig *Alexander Kirkland*, Capt. WM. G. MARTIN, which cleared at the Baltimore Custom-house on the 30th August, and sailed on the following day for St. Johns, Porto Rico, and which has not been heard of since. She left Cape Henry on the 4th September, and at the latest dates from St. Johns she had been out nearly fifty days. It is feared that the vessel has been lost in the heavy gales which prevailed on the Atlantic during the early part of September, but hopes are entertained that the crew may have been saved by some passing vessel and perhaps carried to a distant port. The crew consisted of Wm. G. Martin, master; Thos. W. Spencer, first officer; John Doyle, second officer; Henry Ronn, Jas. Lloyd, Jas. Kennedy and Jas. Walsh, seamen, and Robt. Granger, cook and steward, all belonging to Baltimore. Capt. MARTIN and his first officer, Mr. SPENCER, were both well known and much esteemed in the community. They had both commanded some of the finest sailing vessels out of the port and were considered to be among the best of their profession. Capt. MARTIN was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. The *Alexander Kirkland* was a beautiful brig of 191 tons, built in 1867 by Messrs. WM. SKINNER & SONS, and was valued at about $15,000. She was owned by a number of parties, and is supposed to be only partially insured. Her cargo was valued at $12,000, covered by insurance."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Fiftieth Anniversary—Speeches by Mayor Hall, William Cullen Bryant, Rev. George Hepworth, Hon. William E. Dodge and Rev. Dr. Potter.

The Mercantile Library Association celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last evening at the Academy of Music, and, notwithstanding the inauspicious nature of the weather, the audience was large, and represented much of the wealth, culture and refinement of New-York. Among those present were Mayor Hall, Mr. A. T. Stewart, Hon. William E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, Prof. Doremus, Mr. Sands, A. S. Clews, Thomas H. Faile, Richard Lathers, Isaac S. Bailey, H. N. Camp, William Cullen Bryant, Dr. Potter, Prof. Morse, Samuel B. Schieffler and Rev. George Hepworth.

Mr. M. C. D. RORDEN, the President of the Association, occupied the chair, and introduced Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, who initiated the proceedings by prayer, after which Mr. RORDEN reviewed the history of the Association. He said that fifty years ago a company of young men met in a small room in Wall-street, and originated the Society. On the 12th of February following, they moved to No. 49 Fulton-street, their volumes then numbering 700, and their subscribers 150. For three years they struggled against great difficulties. In June 1826, the library was removed to HARPER BROTHERS building, Cliff-street, and this year marked an era in the prosperity of the Association. In 1850, the library was established in its present quarters in Clinton Hall, and has since then steadily prospered. In that year there were 300 subscribers and 30,000 books; now there are 11,000 subscribers and 250,000 books are annually distributed. He concluded by saying that such an association is the friend of the community, that by it society is purified, and refined, and that it can be truly called the University of the City.

Mr. RORDEN then introduced Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT, whose appearance was greeted with loud applause. The Nestor of the New-York Press delivered one of his characteristic speeches, and passed a poetical eulogium on the Mercantile Library Association. He was extremely fortunate, he said, in being able to congratulate the Society on its fiftieth birthday. When he entered the City, forty-five years ago, it was just struggling into life. The benefits which flow from a library like this are indestructible. It both preserves the precious literature of past generations, and leaves a noble legacy to future time. This Association has advanced slowly but surely, and its prosperity and duration are assured beyond the reach of accident. Looking upon its future progress in the light of the past, who can foretell the glorious history in reserve for it? It will yet become not only the pride of this country, but the admiration of the world. Never may the fate of unhappy Strasbourg be ours. Never may the engines of war or the destructive ravages of fire assail the noble library of this Association. But should this unhappy destiny await it, the spirit which it has inspired will never perish, and, as far as possible, the books will be restored, and this library will endure as long as the City itself. The speaker then discussed at length the question, whether New-York would continue to occupy the proud mercantile position it holds at present, or whether the fate of Tyre and Sidon, or of Corinth, Genoa or Venice would, one day, befall it. He answers by saying that none of these once great but now prostrate cities were built on the same firm basis of commercial importance. Their prosperity mainly depended on their colonies, while New-York is the first commercial City of a vast Republic, whose mountains, rivers and plains are gigantic in their extent. So long as the country remains homogeneous its great cities are safe, but if our Republic be divided into several independent communities, I would not answer for their prosperity for a single day. Our security lies in institutions such as this, which diffuses knowledge and opens the eyes of our citizens to their true interests. Let us all, therefore, unite in wishing for the continuance and further prosperity of the Society whose fiftieth anniversary we celebrate this evening.

After Mr. BRYANT's address, the President apologized for the absence of the following distinguished gentlemen, who were expected to be present, and whose names appeared on the programme: Gov. HOFFMAN, Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING and Hon. WM. M. EVARTS.

Rev. GEO. HEPWORTH was the next speaker, and pointed out the great importance of the Mercantile Library Association for young men coming from country districts to seek a fortune in this City. He compared it to a life-boat, amid the dangerous waters of Metropolitan life, manned with true and brave men determined to rescue the young from the snares which are set for them. As the Frenchman's idea of heaven is a republic, with NAPOLEON III. at a distance, and the Englishman's idea of heaven landed estates and a titled nobility, so the most cherished object of the young American's ambition when he enters New-York is to own a corner lot and a free-stone front. On such a young man this library exercises a salutary influence, and for the good it has already done, and for what it is destined to accomplish, let us give it God speed.

Hon. WM. E. DODGE followed in the same strain. He called attention to the vastly increasing financial importance of the Association, and recommended it to the hearty encouragement of the merchants and solid men of New-York.

Rev. Dr. HENRY C. POTTER, of Christ Church, was the next speaker. He said he felt peculiar pleasure in eulogizing such an institution, for he found his way into the ministry through the alcoves of a mercantile library. There is no hostility between letters and commerce; for wherever the white wings of commerce go, there literature also finds its way, to enlighten and to civilize. New-York will yet become the intellectual as well as mercantile capital of this country.

Mr. RORDEN introduced Mayor HALL as the last speaker. The Mayor was received with considerable applause, and delivered what he called a "short" and "crisp" epilogue. He compared the vast extent and importance of the libraries of the present day with those of ancient times, and, referring to those of New-York, said: As a civic authority, I class public libraries among the munificent dispensaries of the City. The latter improve the body, but over all public libraries may be written the sign-words, which, according to DIODORUS, arose over the portals of the first Egyptian public library, to wit: "Medicine for the mind." In this luxuriousage, in comparison with the prices of other things, the fee of five dollars a year, and even less, almost makes this institution a free library, and much freer than another library hard by, which is always closed to the work-a-day world. And I have the happiness to announce that it is in the contemplation of the City authorities to assist PETER COOPER in perfecting a free lending library. A quarter of a century ago his name, he was proud to remember, was inscribed on the books of this institution; and often, amid the roar of our Metropolis, he paused to recollect with gratitude the cozy quietude of those dear reading-rooms in old Clinton Hall, in the very centre of a neighborhood that now may be well described as the reading-room of America—the great square of territory devoted to newspapers. Well may any association celebrate its fiftieth anniversary of library organization. These are golden weddings. SHAKESPEARE says: "Let us not to the marriage of true minds admit impediment." The sweet strains of music flowed freely during the evening, and the Mercantile Association entered on its fiftieth birthday, with the splendid march of "Solid men."

The Bankruptcy Law in Indiana—A Conflict of Jurisdiction.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Nov. 8.

Some weeks ago the creditors of CHARLES J. BRACKEBUSH, who for several years past had been doing business in this city in the seed and agricultural implement line, filed a petition against him in the United States District Court, District of Indiana, in bankruptcy. Due notice of the action was served upon BRACKEBUSH, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he removed shortly after the collapse of his business in this city. On receipt of the notice he filed his petition in the United States District Court of the Northern District of Ohio, and was adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. In the meantime the petition of the creditors was brought to a hearing in the Court here, and, after it having been proved that BRACKEBUSH had resided in this State the greater portion of the six months immediately preceding the filing of the petition, the defendant was, through default to answer, adjudged bankrupt, and an order of Court was issued for him to file his schedule with the Clerk of said Court within ten days. A transcript of these proceedings was filed in the District Court of the Northern District of Ohio, and a motion made to quash the proceedings had in the case in that Court, which motion Judge SHERMAN, presiding, took under advisement. A notice of the order of the Court was also served, more than a month ago, upon BRACKEBUSH, who paid no attention to the mandate. Yesterday morning Mr. BRACKEBUSH made his appearance in this city for the first time since his creditors proceeded against him. His presence was at once made known to Judge GRESHAM, who issued a bench warrant for his arrest for contempt of Court. The warrant was duly served by Deputy United States Marshal DAVID, and on the appearance of the prisoner, counsel in his behalf moved his discharge on the plea that the Court had no jurisdiction. Judge GRESHAM overruled the motion, and ordered the Marshal to retain BRACKEBUSH in custody until he should file the required schedule. This is the first conflict of jurisdiction that has arisen under the general Bankrupt law, and, if Judge SHERMAN should hold that the proceedings in his Court are valid, the case will assume no little magnitude of importance, and the question of jurisdiction will have to be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. If it should be proven that the proceedings of the Court here are illegal and void, the prisoner will have good grounds for a suit for damages against Judge GRESHAM for false imprisonment.

Life in Alaska—Wholesale Murders—Sitka Completely Demoralized.

From the Olympia (W. T.) Standard, Oct. 15.

By the arrival of the steamer *George S. Wright* at Victoria, from Alaska, we have the *Times* of the 13th ult. The proprietor of the paper, Mr. MURPHY, having determined to remove the concern to this city, publishes a valedictory, and in this manner refers to the condition of society which prevails in that distant territory: "No less than eight murders have been committed in Sitka inside of the last three years, and every murderer has escaped the punishment he deserved, except one, who is now in the military guard-house awaiting trial, and unless we soon get a court he will escape the punishment he so richly deserves. We have seen women and girls knocked down in the street by an army officer and a United States postal agent; we have seen those two officers, on the same day, knock down poor inoffensive Russians, and the army officer hand the postal agent a pistol to kill an American. We have known army officers to force their way into private Russian houses and attempt to take liberties with the women inmates, that, in any other country but Alaska would cost them their lives. We have seen two companies of soldiers stationed right in the city, many of whom were not fit to run at large outside the walls of a State prison, and who forced their way into Russian houses as though it was a part of their duty. And what has been the result of all this? Simply that all the refined and respectable portion of the Russian population have left our territory, heartily sick of, and thoroughly disgusted with, the very name of an American, and who can blame them? Who will not blush when he reads that out of a Russian population of 500 or 600 people in Sitka, there are not over three young girls of the age of thirteen years who are not prostitutes, and in making this assertion we challenge contradiction. The soldiers, being stationed in the heart of the city, went around spreading contamination, disease and a state of demoralization only surpassed by that which existed at the time Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by an avenging God. We regret to say a few of the army officers also acted more like blackguards than officers."

Condition of the South—Enthusiastic Report on the Progress in Mississippi.

Hon. C. A. FOSTER, of the Mississippi Legislature, who is on a tour of inspection and observation of some of the benevolent institutions of the Eastern States, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of their experience as to the most practical and successful management, is in this City. The Legislature of Mississippi at its last session made liberal appropriations for State charities, and authorized the Governor to appoint a Commission whose duty it should be to examine into and report upon the subject at the next session.

Mr. FOSTER speaks very encouragingly of the improved condition of things at the South, especially with reference to Mississippi. The crops of the past season have been good, business is increasing beyond all former precedent, the "situation" is generally accepted, and the colored people are industrious and improving their condition, many of them acquiring property and homes. A system of education has been organized which provides equal advantages for all classes. The injuries through the war are being rapidly obliterated under the peaceful influence of industry and the observance of law and order which generally prevails. Towns and cities are being rebuilt, the price of property is advancing, public improvements are inaugurated, and, in general terms, the future of Mississippi indicates progress and prosperity. At the last session of the Legislature, a new charter was granted to the City of Vicksburg, by which its boundaries have been extended, and the corporation authorized to issue its bonds to the amount of half a million dollars for public improvements, and, if found necessary, an additional half million for the same purpose.

Mr. FOSTER suggests that parties moving from the more populous to the more sparsely settled portions of the country, make a mistake when they fail to visit the South. With a rich and fertile soil, a mild and genial climate, and many other advantages which have never been fully appreciated, the South probably presents greater inducements to enterprise and capital than any other part of the country.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) has received a large number of new publications by the last mail. Among them are the *Graphic*, a wonderful number, the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Nature*, and the *Saturday Review*. All the best foreign periodicals are now on the counters of this enterprising newsman.

A Wrong Done and Not Repaired.

From the Evening Post.

In the *Tribune* of the 9th the following communication appeared:

A Merchant to the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: Seeing a scurrilous paragraph in a New-York newspaper, speaking of Dr. HELMBOLD at the American Jockey Club Meeting at Baltimore, I wish to protest against the habit, with too many newspapers, of ridiculing the appearance, turnouts, &c., of private persons.

On the occasion above referred to, Dr. HELMBOLD was invited to visit the races by several gentlemen, prominent citizens of Maryland, among whom was Gov. Bowie, Mr. John Kensett, Mr. A. Dryden, Mr. E. F. Carter, of the *Gazette*, Mr. G. Fulton, of the *American*, and Mr. Abell, of the *Sun*.

On his way to Baltimore the doctor stopped at Philadelphia to visit the scenes of his boyhood, including the well-known High School from which he had graduated. At the races he and his family enjoyed themselves, as all private persons certainly have a right to do, without becoming subject to the criticisms of the Press. On his arrival in Washington he entertained the correspondents of the Press abroad and of the local Press of that City, with a complimentary dinner at Willard's Hotel. Among those present were: Col. Charles Cornwall, J. R. Young, of the New-York *Tribune*, Col. Jones, Cliff. Warden, W. W. Barr and J. B. McKee, of the New-York Associated Press; Richard Evans, American Press Association; William P. Copeland, New-York *Journal of Commerce*; W. W. Warden, Boston *Post*; J. V. Burritt, Washington *Sunday Herald*; Col. George Gideon, Col. Thomas B. Florence, *Sunday Gazette*; O. K. Harris, Boston *Journal*; T. B. Connery, *Republican*; E. Harrington, New-York *World*; D. D. Cone, Philadelphia *Ledger*; J. R. Noah, *Alta California*; Crosby S. Noyes, *Evening Star*; W. B. Shaw, New-York *Commercial Advertiser*; Wm. C. MacBride, of the *Chronicle*, and others.

As a matter of justice to Dr. Helmbold, I consider it eminently proper that these facts should be laid before the public.

Yours respectfully, MERCHANT.

The paper to which allusion is made as above is the New-York *Herald*, which published recently a most scurrilous paragraph about me. The object of my visit was simply to comply with the pressing invitation, made six months ago, by the above-named gentlemen and others, to attend the Maryland Fair.

It is no new thing for the *Herald* to make attacks upon private, unofficial citizens.

It has repeatedly, by squibs and otherwise, endeavored to weigh me socially in their own scales. When visiting Long Branch, Saratoga or elsewhere, it has resorted to the same contemptible tactics to injure me.

My feelings and my pride, and that of my family, have been so wrought upon that "patience has ceased to be a virtue with me any longer."

Notwithstanding, I have never, by word, or deed, or action, merited the treatment.

Silent, to the public, I have remained for nearly two years, and silent has the New-York *Herald* been in any *amende honorable*, as far as the public is concerned.

I have had my suspicion of the authors, and my defamers, and have faced them, and been met with flat denials. I have also approached the managing editor; he has promised again and again that it shall not occur, remarking that it was mere accident. I have thus departed from his presence with a kindly shake of the hand and the warmest kinds of assurances.

It is now my belief that I had no sooner quitted him than he exulted, perhaps considered that he had done a smart thing, and smoothed it over easily and nicely.

I have had great confidence that the *amende honorable* would be made by J. G. BENNETT, Jr. This was my last resort. I called upon him on Sunday, Nov. 6, for a gentlemanly apology. I believed, at the time, that he would act as he had been represented. After forty-eight hours, I now abandon him. He has been led to believe that Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD would exult over a gentlemanly apology. He is mistaken. Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD never yet oppressed his debtors, and never exulted over the payment of just dues. I now demand reparation, and for the first time in my life *sue*. *The debt must be paid.*

H. T. HELMBOLD.

An interesting work on the Guanaco has been issued by Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., No. 405 Broadway. This work explains the oft-repeated question: "What is the Guanaco?"—*Mail.*

A. Raymond & Co.,

CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
FALL OVERCOATS AND FALL SUITS,
FOR GENTS AND BOYS,
NEW STYLES.

—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Auction Sale of 11 CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 59TH-ST., MADISON-AV. 5TH-AV. And adjoining streets.

THIRTY-NINE CENTRAL PARK FRONTS.

Several parcels, having FRONTS OF OVER 200 FEET.

At auction THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870, At 12 M., At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga. Superior to all others in dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick-st.

The Best in the Market.—If you want an elegant fashionable HAT, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $7.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, &c., new designs. Established 1840.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss (Established 20 years,) Office, 2 Vesey-st. Branch office No. 32 East 14th-st., near University-place.

Coal Down Again, Owing to the General use of Roebuck's Weather Strips. Office 58 Fulton.

MARRIED.

BOGART—JEFFERIS.—On the evening of Nov. 2, at the church of the Holy Trinity, Westchester, Penn., by Rev. John Bolton, assisted by Rev. William R. Harris, Mr. JOHN BOGART, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss EMMA C. JEFFERIS, of Westchester.

PORTER—HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., Mr. T. H. PORTER, of New-York, to Miss MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of Joseph P. Hoyt, Esq.

SHAW—BOWDEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. Gregg, DAVID SHAW to AGGIE, only daughter of Robert Bowden, of this City. No cards.

WHITLOCK—DAVIS.—At the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870, at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. Hall, D. D., T. J. WHITLOCK to S. HATTIE, daughter of Lewis R. Davis, Esq., all of New-York City.

WILSON—RICH.—At the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., WASHINGTON WILSON to JANE RICH, daughter of Robert F. Rich.

DIED.

BARJAU.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, LUIS BARJAU.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Wreaks, No. 181 South 5th-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. today, (10th inst.) His friends are invited to attend without notice.

CLAPP.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, MARY EMMA, only daughter of Benjamin and Sarah A. Clapp, in the 18th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 62 3d-st. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on Friday morning.

DANSIGER.—Suddenly, on the 8th inst., JULIUS A. DANSIGER, of No. 243 West 55th-st.

Notice of time of funeral will be given in Friday morning's papers.

FEARON.—Of membranous croup, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, HENRY DINGEE, infant son of Thomas and Lizzy Fearon. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his grandparents, corner of Ravine-av. and Gold st., Glenwood, this day, at 10 A. M.

His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral.

HOLDEN.—Wednesday, Nov. 9, at her residence, No. 27 White-st., Mrs. JANE HOLDEN, aged 60 years. Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MORRIS.—At Glens, Switzerland, on Sunday, Nov. 6, MARY NATALIE MORRIS, daughter of the late Henry Morris, of this City.

ROBERTS.—At Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th inst., EMILY M., wife of E. H. Roberts, aged 73 years.

SIMPKINS.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 6, JOHN SIMPKINS, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral services at his late residence, No. 155 Lafayette-av., corner of Carlton, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 12 M.

SLIMMON.—On Tuesday morning, suddenly, of apoplexy, at the New-York Hotel, ROBERT SLIMMON, in the 51st year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. John Thomson's,) 34th-st., west of 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, on Thursday, the 10th inst.

TAPPAN.—At Pau, France, Oct. 15, 1870, FREDERICK, youngest son of Charles and Laura Tappan, of this City.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, JAMES P. THOMAS, for many years a resident of this City.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, next, the 11th inst., at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 4 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., 3¼ o'clock.

TUTTLE.—At Esperance, Schoharie County, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 5, ADDISON M. TUTTLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SICKNESS IS OFTEN OCCASIONED by drinking ale or root-beer drawn through lead pipes. In Germany and France it is prohibited by law to sell beer drawn through leaden pipes. If you wish to avoid all danger from lead poison, buy your beer only at those places where the TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE is used. This pipe is recommended by the medical faculty, and all those whose investigations are directed to the best means of securing the health and comfort of society. Sold by the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MFG. CO., No. 213 Centre-st.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering AT VERY LOW PRICES 500 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.

Also of our own manufacture,

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.

ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,

(a specialty by our own artist,)

in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

DAILY LINE OF PALACE CARS TO ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 7.—WAGNER'S and PULLMAN'S luxurious Drawing-room and Palace sleeping cars, will leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 8 P. M., for St. Louis direct, via the "Great Wabash Route." Berths and apartments secured at all principal ticket offices and at Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 9, will close at this office at 12 M. and at the Stations as follows, viz: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G. and H, 10 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery, of Cuba; prizes cashed in gold; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,264.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY.

10 x 1 = 10.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY." PRICE $1 25.

PUCK'S NIGHTLY PRANKS, with silhouette illustrations by Paul Konewka; illuminated covers; price 50 cents.

DAISY'S COMPANIONS; or, Scenes from Child Life; beautifully illustrated and bound; price $1 50.

THE BROWNIES AND OTHER TALES; a Christmas book; illustrated by George Cruikshank; beautifully bound; price $1 50.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers, ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

OUR STEEL MANUFACTURES.

The Cleveland Steel Works and American Iron—The Obstacles to Steel Making—European Resources of Ore and Fuel—American Resources and their Development—The Pig-Iron Question—High Steel vs. Low.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870.

By our visit to Cleveland, we hoped to learn something about the prospects of steel manufacture in the Western States. We were highly gratified at the high intelligence, the liberal policy, and truly enterprising spirit displayed by the iron and steel men of this city. With a very justifiable pride, they claim that they are setting a good example to some of the Pennsylvania men, and the claim seems to be well-founded in one or two respects, especially as they confine themselves to the production of the better grades of iron and steel—a matter, by the way, easier of attainment in Cleveland than in most parts of Pennsylvania. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company are now operating a Bessemer plant, of which the most interesting feature is the exclusive use of American pig-iron. It is smelted chiefly near Marquette, on Lake Superior, with charcoal. The ores are the purest specular and red hematites. Preparations are now making to bring these ores to the works, and smelt them with semi-bituminous coal, probably from the Briar Hill mines, and there is no doubt that the undertaking will be entirely successful, yielding a pig-iron of excellent quality and of great cheapness.

I have repeatedly stated that the chief obstacle to the immediate and extended development of the manufacture of low steel, for general purposes of construction, is the difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of cheap iron adapted to the processes. On the one hand, let us see how generally this noble metal would be employed, were it at the command of engineers and builders, at a cost not materially greater than that of wrought-iron. It is necessary to distinguish sharply here between this class of metal and those grades employed for tools. The latter are used in small pieces, and though the aggregate consumption may amount to sixty or seventy thousand tons annually, they bear no comparison in quantity to the immense supply of low steels demanded for construction. Take railway consumption, for example. The fifty thousand miles in this country would require nearly seven million tons of steel to replace the iron track, which is now relaid throughout, on an average, once in four years. Assuming that steel would last twenty-five years, the average supply would be nearly three hundred thousand tons annually, for roads already operative, and an equal amount would be required for new roads to be built in the future. Great quantities would enter into the construction of large bridges, into the moving parts of machine-tools and engines, into shafting, tires, ship and boiler plate, and the endless forms of ironmongers, were the steel-makers able to deliver it in quantity, size and shapes, and at a cost commensurate with the wants of manufacturers and builders. That low steel will be ultimately applied to all these purposes seems unquestionable, though the difficulties in the way are certainly formidable. This art must undergo innumerable trials and struggles before it can reach its proper and full development. It will have to conquer many prejudices, many hasty and ill-considered judgments, and, worst of all, mismanagement and ignorance among its advocates. It will require new and peculiar machinery, and a *practique* developed and matured without much reference to the rules and precedents established in the iron manufacture. Its chemistry, too, is by no means so thoroughly known as is desirable, and cannot be adequately learned without costly experiments, and the careful study of many minds richly stored with scientific and practical knowledge.

Yet these are, after all, merely the normal difficulties which every great and useful art must overcome, before it can be held to be thoroughly established. The man of true enterprise expects them, and is not afraid of them. The difficulty besetting the Bessemer process, just now, and of the most serious nature, is that of obtaining a metal suitable for conversion. Perhaps we had better push this difficulty back a stage further, and say that we cannot obtain a suitable metal just now, on account of the rarity of cheap and available ores, from which such a metal can be made. Although the requisite qualities are found in the ores of certain localities, and though the absolute quantity of them is very great, it is an unfortunate circumstance that they are rarely found in reasonable proximity to cheap fuels. Of European countries, England is most favored in this respect. The Cumberland red hematites are immense in extent, and are already mined at the rate of 1,400,000 tons yearly. They lie near the northwestern coal fields, and are smelted with great facility, and with a very large yield, and yet these Cumberland irons are not cheap. Their excellent quality for many purposes, and their adaptation to the Bessemer process, enable the iron-masters who smelt them to hold them at very high rates, with little fear of competition. Any slackness in the home demand enables them to ship the irons to America or France, where they are eagerly bought at rates comparing with those for charcoal iron. The great works at Le Creusot, at Terre Noir, and at Imphy, in France, are supplied with iron smelted from ores brought from Algeria and the Island of Elba, and at very great cost. In Belgium, Germany and Austria, the ores are very scarce, and coal still more so. In Sweden the ores are abundant, and of the most perfect quality, but charcoal is the only fuel in that kingdom, and the irons are sold at rates which only the makers of the finest steel, or the consumers of the most precious irons, can afford to pay. Italy has ores, but no coal. Spain probably has an abundance of both, and a population that would sooner starve than dig them. In brief, England is the only country which can make good irons for steel cheaply, and by reason of her very isolation in this respect, she sells them very dear.

Turning to our own country, we have an unlimited supply of good ores and good coals, but distances are so great, and the variety of geological formation so extensive, that the simple fact that they are both to be found in the country is no guarantee of cheapness. So far as the Eastern States are concerned, if there is a single ore deposit from Lake Champlain to Alabama, which is known to be capable of making Bessemer pig, those who know it have deemed proper to keep silent about it. And yet, with every geological horizon, from the Laurentian to the Post-tertiary, it would be marvelous, indeed, if some, and indeed, if many of their ore beds do not contain an abundance of it. The truth is, very little effort has been made to ascertain whether such were to be found.

In the Western States there are two regions which abound in good ores. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that more of them exist in either region than in the whole of Europe, and many times more. These are the Lake Superior and Missouri iron regions. It is impossible to convey any idea of the vast extent of these deposits, or the facility with which they may be mined. It is sufficient to know, that the supply is exhaustless, the quality unsurpassed, and that they can be mined with ease. Several hundred miles of water transportation intervene between the Lake Superior ores and cheap fuel, but there is no reason why they may not be brought together at a very moderate cost, anywhere on Lake Michigan when the demand for them becomes sufficiently active. A railway from Chicago to the Indiana coal-fields, a railway from Green Bay into the iron region, and a fleet of vessels specially built for carrying ore and coal, would reduce the cost of uniting them to a point as low as is now reached in the Lehigh Valley, and much below the average cost of furnace materials in the State of Pennsylvania, as is evident from the fact that Lake Superior ores are carried to Harrisburg, and Iron Mountain ores to Pittsburg, at a cost exceeding eleven dollars per ton, and smelted at a good profit. These are no conjectures, but are real schemes and enterprises, already in prospect and engineered by men who have accomplished others of equal magnitude.

The importance of the pig-iron question to the Bessemer process now becomes apparent. The Troy and Harrisburg works are importing Cumberland iron at a cost which is probably in excess of forty dollars per ton, and the Cleveland Company use charcoal iron, which cannot cost very much less. Reckoning the loss by conversion, the iron for a ton of steel rails costs $45 to $50, or very nearly half the market price. In the Hudson and Lehigh Valley, in case ore could be found favorably located, the iron ought not to cost more than $25 to $27 per ton. At Cleveland, with semi-bituminous coal, and Lake Superior ores, the cost should not exceed $28 per ton. At Chicago, with present facilities, it ought not to exceed $27, and with those I have mentioned as in prospect, ought to be less than $22 anywhere on the coasts of Lake Michigan.

So long as there was anything of an experimental nature connected with the Bessemer process in this country, it might have been esteemed a matter of small consequence that English irons were used. But when it has demonstrated its utility, and disclosed such a magnificent prospect of future possibilities, it is painful to reflect that such a noble industry must purchase its material at such a monstrous profit to the English smelter. I have heard with great pleasure, that a number of Eastern manufacturers have taken vigorous measures to produce a much cheaper iron, and every one will heartily wish them success. The Cleveland Company having first demonstrated that Bessemer irons can be made in America, are about to demonstrate also that they can be made cheaply, and all honor to their enterprising spirit and intelligence. They have had an easier task than Eastern smelters, but their example is none the less pertinent and stimulating.

So much for the Bessemer. There is another process which seems to promise results and the highest importance to our steel industry, and that is the Siemens-Martin. It consists in adding to a bath of molten cast-iron successive quantities of decarbonized iron, until the mixture has the constitution of steel; the whole being kept fluid in a Siemens furnace. At the close of the heat, spiegel-eisen is added, to remove all traces of oxygen, and the metal is then tapped off into ingot molds. This process has some advantages over the Bessemer. The wrought-iron employed may be derived from almost any pig-iron, since the phosphorus and silicon are pretty thoroughly removed by puddling, and only the original bath of cast-iron (which is about one-sixth of the whole charge) must be of the super-fine quality, essential to the Bessemer process. It is also easy to control the degree of carburization with precision, and to vary it at pleasure. The quality of the metal yielded is very excellent and reliable, and is less liable to derangement than the Bessemer. But under circumstances most favorable to both processes, the cost of Siemens-Martin steel is and must continue to be, considerably greater than the other. It requires that the iron used be puddled, or treated in an equivalent manner; it requires more absolute labor and a larger cost of fuel in conversion. Although the assertion will be gravely questioned, it will appear on examination that the cost of the plant will be about equal to the Bessemer.

Mr. SIEMENS has patented a new process for making steel direct from the ore; but as this has not yet passed through the experimental stage, it is impossible to measure its merits. None of these processes can be regarded as antagonistic, since each has its special advantages and adaptations, and will have its independent development. Mr. SIEMENS' patent is certainly pregnant with many important possibilities; but it remains to be worked out. But it is a long step in the right direction, looking to the discovery and establishment of some cheap method of making low-steel. And this opens up a most important subject. Scarcely a month elapses in which New-York capitalists are not solicited for the means to carry out some new steel process, and very frequently not in vain. Almost all of these processes fail, some because they are bad in principle, some for commercial reasons, but most frequently from both causes combined. A majority of them are intended to make tool-steel with great economy and in great quantity. Now, the improbability of making a new tool-steel equal to that of Sheffield, or of Pittsburg, is extreme, and its practicability can be demonstrated only after protracted experience in its working; and it is very seldom that new processes make a steel of any commercial value whatever. But a point of equal importance, and one overlooked very generally, is that the trade does not stand in need of any increased facilities for making good tool-steels. The market is full of them, and they can be bought as cheaply as we have any right to expect at present. The quantity required for consumption is very limited, and would not be materially increased were the price one-half what it now is. The real want is cheap and reliable processes for making low-steels, in quantities practically unlimited. Indeed, this is the greatest present problem of American metallurgy, and must, in the immediate future, employ the highest skill and scientific knowledge, and the most liberal expenditures of capital.

To those who are nurtured in the true faith, the ultimate wide expansion of the steel industry to a scale sensibly approaching that of iron is a matter of absolute certainty, and the Western States are to sustain a magnificent part of it—perhaps the larger part. But its growth there will be later, and will follow the East. Already the iron industry is increasing with a truly Western rapidity, and steel is a species of the genus iron. The chief causes of retardation will be found in the laws which govern the movements and functions of capital. Western capitalists, and those who go West with small amounts, often belong to the speculative and adventurous class, who buy acres and sell lots without adding any real values to them; who buy mines in order to extort a hundred fold from the real productive capitalists who are to work them. Already that wonderful peninsula of Michigan, which holds in its expanse ores enough to make a new planet, is staked out by individuals who never intended to work them, but merely to blackmail those who will. But this is a short-lived race, which gives way to the real capitalist in due time, who creates and multiplies wealth, not only to himself, but to the country.

But you see I have used the Cleveland Company as a text rather than as a lesson. As to the plant of the Company, we thought it decidedly inferior both to the Troy and the Harrisburg. But it makes good steel, the Company are pleased with it, and intend to build some more of the same sort. The product of the steel-works is about nine thousand tons per annum, but will soon be increased. A noticeable feature is the steel-headed rail, known as the Booth patent. The head is slotted underneath to fit the top of the web, which is expanded considerably, and is crimped or clinched on by passing the rail cold through knurling rolls. This is certainly a capital way to make a steel-headed rail, but as these cost $85 per ton, and the solid steel $100 to $105, the superiority of the latter surely ought to be worth more than the difference.

I regret to state that in my letter about the Cambria Works I was guilty of an error in stating that a ton of iron is smelted with two and a half tons of coke. This was the old practice with native ores, and was temporarily necessary, because it yielded an iron of peculiar quality for the heads of thin rails, which could not be procured immediately by any cheaper method. The consumption is now one ton and three-quarters of coke to the ton of iron, and the Company are making every effort to produce it more cheaply still.

A Pen for Count Bismarck.

Paris is not yet taken, but the pen with which Count BISMARCK is to sign the treaty of peace is already prepared. Herr BISSINGER, we are told, of Pforzheim, has manufactured out of massive gold an imitation of an ordinary stout goosequill. The quill itself is polished, in order that it may be more conveniently handled, but the feather closely resembles a real quill, every fibre being represented, while the back of the feather is thickly studded with brilliants, and below them a Count's coronet and BISMARCK'S monogram are engraved. Besides the engraver and maker, two goldsmiths were engaged on it for five weeks. The gold employed is of 18 carats, and that part in which the brilliants are set is of 21 carats.

Monroe County Bonds Counterfeited—A Bold Attempt to Sell Them.

From the Rochester Express, Nov. 8.

Some expert counterfeiters have succeeded in imitating almost to perfection the Monroe County bonds. Yesterday afternoon a well-dressed, gentlemanly appearing man presented himself at the counter of the Flour City Bank and inquired for the President, FRANCIS GORTON. Mr. GORTON appearing, he inquired of him if the bank bought Monroe County bonds. Mr. GORTON replied in the affirmative, and proceeded to inform him on what terms the bank would purchase. The stranger replied that he would be satisfied with those terms, and that he had twenty-five bonds, representing $300 each, and amounting to $7,500, which he wished to dispose of. He presented the bonds to Mr. GORTON, who took them, and requested the holder to go with him to the County Treasurer's office and see if they were all right, which the stranger readily consented to do. Both proceeded to the Treasurer's office, the banker retaining in his possession the package of bonds. On arriving at the door, Mr. GORTON opened it and entered, at the same time turning round to admit the bond-holder; but he was not there—the rascal had suddenly disappeared. Mr. GORTON compared the bonds in his possession with the original in the Treasurer's office, and detected the fraud. The signatures on the counterfeit are so well executed as to deceive experts. The seal, print and act authorizing the issue are correct, and an exact copy of the genuine. The border of the counterfeit are a little over one-quarter of an inch larger than the genuine, but copied precisely. The first issue of the Monroe County bonds, under the act, was made while JASON BAKER was Treasurer, and dated Sept. 26, 1864. The bonds issued up to the 1st of October of that year were all signed by BAKER, and numbered from 1 to 126 inclusive. On the 1st of October, 1864, SAMUEL SCHOFIELD took possession of the Treasurer's office. On the 6th of October he commenced issuing the balance of the bonds, commencing where BAKER left off, at number 127. The counterfeit bonds are all signed by SAMUEL SCHOFIELD, and dated the 6th of October.

An Actor Pursued by a Lady who is Dying for Him—An Affectionate Epistle.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, the well-known comedian, has been followed for some time by a lady who, to use her own words, "is dying for him." A short time ago, while acting in Titusville, Penn., Mr. OWENS received the following letter from his fair adorer, written in a delicate feminine hand, on neat, plain paper. The reporter who interviewed the lady at Titusville says that she is refined, educated, and well bred.

TITUSVILLE, Oct. 18, 1870.

MY DEAR MR. OWENS—While I live I must love you. For many months and years I have been striving to conquer this prompting of my heart, but it is all in vain. I cannot longer resist or control my ardent affection for you. It is now nearly five years since my first visit to the theatre in New-York City, where you were delighting the crowds that flocked to see you. From that day to this I have struggled between this love and my duty—at one time resolving to make myself known to you, and at another determining to absent myself from your performance, and thus try to overcome my burning, ardent affection for you. But all to no purpose. I love you in spite of myself, and to this time have never told my love to any person, either living or dead. I desire now to advise you of my presence in the city whither I came from a sick bed, where I have lain in torment because I could not even see you. O, Sir, I can write no more, and only add, my fate is in your hands, and this terrible suspense nearly drives me mad. I pray you grant me but an interview, that I may surely learn my fate from your own lips. I am yours, * * * *

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, presented an unusually dull appearance yesterday, (Nov. 9,) and not a single sale of any importance was effected. The class of persons who generally do business in the Exchange were absent in consequence, probably, of the weariness produced by their exertions on election day, and the slim attendance of the general public was to be attributed to a similar cause. To-day business will be very brisk, and some very important real estate sales are expected.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Boulevard, e. s., 77.4 ft. s. of 78th-st., 25.9x34.1	$8,000
Rutgers-place, n. s., 19.6 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 28x130	14,000
5th-st., s. s., lot No. 190, Withborne's map, 25x96.2	25,000
20th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x92	33,000
35th-st., n. s., 146 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9	nom.
37th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 4th-av., E., 40.1x110.11x48x10.4x23.2x17.2x17.2x98	19,500
42d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100, h. and l.	13,000
48th-st., s. s., 119 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x84	25,000
52d-st., n. s., 420 ft. e. of 6th-av., 125x100.4	90,000
83d-st., s. s., 235.1 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x102.2, h. and l.	5,500
104th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., irregular	200
Avenue A, w. s., 77.6 ft. n. of 12th-st., 25.9x100	9,500
3d-av., e. s., 28 ft. n. of 119th-st., 24x80	15,500
4th-av., w. s., 59 ft. s. of 37th-st., 36x87.2	27,500
6th-av. and 24th-st., n. e. corner, 25x87, h. and l.	14,000
10th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 108th-st., 50.4x82.6	8,300
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 40x—	$2,600
Clymer-st., n. w. s., 66.5 ft. s. w. of Division-av., 25x95.2	2,500
Clymer-st., n. w. s., 191.5 ft. s. w. of Division-av., 25x96.4x25x85.3, omission from deed	7,500
Court-st., e. s., 52 ft. s. of Livingston-st., 26x99	23,500
Douglass-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 5x1.8	600
Furnald-st., n. s., 134.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 40x100	600
Graham-st., e. s., 91.6 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 22.6x91.6	5,200
Hamilton-st., e. s., 287.6 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x100, h. and l.	10,000
Hoyt-st., w. s., 78 ft. n. of Butler-st., 22x50	8,000
Jefferson-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 48x200	3,800
Locust-st., w. s., 925 ft. n. of 2d-st., 106x—	1,200
Macon-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	28,9.0
Oakland and Greene sts., n. w. corner, 100x25	500
St. James-place, e. s., 20 ft. s. of Van Buren-st., 20x100	14,000
Union-st., n. e. s., 202 ft. s. of Smith-st., 22x90, e.	13,500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 7.11x—x—, gore	500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x80	7,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16x100, h. and l.	1,300
Union-av. and Madison-st., s. w. corner, 84x400	7,000
Yates-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Park-av., 50x100	2,400
6th-av. and Douglass-st., n. e. corner, 100x84	17,205
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Summit-av. and White Plains road, 57x201	$2,000
14th-av., e. s., indefinite locality, 200x105	4,500
Morrisania.	
Schuyler-st., 450 ft. w. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100	$3,200
West Farms.	
Madison-av., n. w. s., lot No. 40 Upper Morrisania, 50x69.8	$17,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Bedford-st., 316 ft. s. of Dark-lane, 30x115	$800
Bedford-st., 346 ft. s. of Dark-lane, 30x115	800
Bedford-st., 406 ft. s. of Dark-lane, 30x115	800
Bedford-st., 376 ft. s. of Dark-lane, 30x115	800
Warren-st., s. s., 125 ft. n. of Colden-st., 37.4x100	11,000
Tichenors-lane, w. s., 152 ft. n. of Murray-st., 22.6x90	3,500
Academy-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Wolsey-st., 25x102.2	1,000
Colden-st. and Bleecker-st., s. w. cornor, 25x105	625
Colden-st. and Bleecker-st., n. w. corner, 30x105	825
Ferry-st., n. s., 124 ft. e. of Schalk-st., 26.2x78.6	1,750
Broad and Emmett sts., s. w. corner, 30x130; Broad-st., w. s., 30 ft. s. of Emmett-st., 70x130	18,000
East Orange.	
Halstead and Harvard sts., s. e. corner, 100x120	$1,800
Woodside.	
Belleville-av., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Cedar-place, 100x300	$5,000
Carterett-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Lincoln-av., 275x175	7,500
"N. & B. R. R.," w. s., 237 ft. s. of Division-st., 128x106	2,500
Jersey City.	
Bleecker-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Van Winkle-av., 26x75	$3,000
Brunswick-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of South 1st-st., 12.6x100	2,500
South 1st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 12.6x100	5,400
West Hoboken.	
Lot No. 4, block C. Demotte's map, 25x100	$465
Union.	
Lot No. 20, map of North Hoboken, 25x100	$800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 182 Grand-st. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, frescoed throughout, 21½x55, and lot, (not leasehold,) opposite Columbia College lawn, near Madison-av.; an unexceptionable residence neighborhood; immediate possession; price, $33,000; two-thirds on mortgage, if desired. Apply on premises, No. 40 East 49th-st.

SIXTH-AV.—FOR SALE A LARGE CORNER on 6th-av., near 28th-st.; well rented; price $100,000; $50,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, a corner on 6th-av., near 23d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A CHEAP HOUSE—EXCELLENT LOCATION.—The three-story high-stoop house No. 278 President-street, opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; modern improvements; immediate possession; to examine, apply on the premises; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., A HOUSE partially furnished, ten rooms and extension, two vegetable gardens, plenty small fruit and shade trees; ten minutes' walk of depots Flushing and Long Island Railroads. Possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CARD.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, having become a favorite line of settlement for persons doing business in New-York, the subscriber, in order to aid persons wishing to obtain a country home, will keep a COMPLETE LIST OF PROPERTY FOR SALE on the line of the road, from Jersey City to Easton. A. D. HOPE, Office of "The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company," No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elisabeth, a city of 25,000, with good schools, churches, markets, pavements, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within two minutes' of the West Elizabeth Station, and within a mile of the Union Depots, &c.; 45 minutes from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $13,000; easy payments; rent till April, $500. Address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

VIRGINIA PLANTATION.—FOR SALE, 212 acres, 70 in oak and pine timber, balance in cultivation; good clay loam, suited to grain or grass; well fenced and watered; beautiful house, 16x32, with kitchen extension; fine shade and excellent neighborhood; near church, store, Post-office, &c.; nine miles from depot, thirty-five from Petersburg; price, $8 per acre; terms easy. Address PLANTER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, or house alone, with five lots, or with two; house two stories, basement and attic; no one but owner has lived in it; situated on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; forty minutes from City Hall. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn property, a farm of 40 acres, well located on Staten Island; good dwelling and out-buildings; of easy access; value $15,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—PREMISES CORNER GREAT-Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, within view of Broadway; size of ground, 82.1 by 98; building, 41.6 by 58; the building will be altered for business purposes and the vacant ground improved for a desirable tenant. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., (Bible-house Building.)

TO RENT—THE BUILDING NO. 13 DEY-ST., near Broadway; in perfect order. Apply to G. MIDDLETON, No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 28.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted by a private family, for the season, a well and completely furnished first-class house; 5th-av. preferred, between 20th and 30th sts., or on the streets near 5th-av., west side. Address A. W., Clarendon Hotel, corner 18th-st. and 4th-av. A stable also wanted.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman,

FORTY ACRES

IN 286 LOTS, OF THE

DYCKMAN ESTATE,

at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of New-York. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. For maps and particulars apply at the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executors' Counsel, No. 133 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 M., on the 10th day of November, 1870, THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., with all its furniture and equipments. Full particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriant, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Received by late steamers the most elegant shapes and styles in French hand-made Coutille. Also, R. Werley's first quality Woven Corsets.

Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces, Nursing Corsets, &c., &c.

Abdominal Supporters in great variety.

Skirts and Tournours in Haircloth.

All the latest novelties, including the graceful and elegant BRIDAL AND DUCHESSE TRAINS.

CANTRELL.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, } New-York.

Nos. 166 and 168 (new nos.) Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies', gentlemen's and children's garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.

NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 856 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

AT MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, grand exposition of new and distingue designs for cloaks, casaques, paletots, tuniques, and costumes de promenade. Nouveautes in basques and house-jackets.

AUCTION SALES.

MR. CONNER'S LIBRARY.

Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the private library of Mr. Edmon S. Conner, comprising a very choice collection of books relating to the drama; also, many valuable works in general literature, history, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 7 Pine-st.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 10TH INST., at 12 o'clock, by auction, at No. 111 Broadway, a fine country seat at Lake Mahopac, consisting of 26 acres of choice land, delightfully situated, with improvements. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers. Such an opportunity for a handsome and first-class property at a fashionable watering-place very rarely presents itself.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, Narcissus, &c., at auction on SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John-st. A select assortment of imported Dutch bulbs, in quantities to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-room, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, China, velvet and other carpets, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, Thursday, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 250 barrels Almeria grapes, 680 half kegs Almeria grapes.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 124 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $350. T. R. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FIVE COUPONS OF BROOKLYN LOCAL Improvement Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870; Nos. 165, 166, 167, 168, 169. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the same to Tradesmen's Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A DICKS PUNCHING PRESS to punch three-fourth holes through three-fourth plates. Architectural Iron Works, 14th-st., near Avenue C.

FINANCIAL.

The Strongest and Best Secured as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.

7 Per Cent. Gold

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND

FREE OF U. S. TAX,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

Taking the average earnings of the railroad, per mile, even at the present time, when the work of the road is being performed on disconnected portions, and computing for the whole distance of 170 miles at the same rate, we obtain an aggregate of $850,000 for gross annual returns. Allowing fifty per cent. for operating expenses, which will be a liberal estimate, until the lapse of time shall have rendered new iron and rails necessary, the result—net earnings—is $425,000, to pay interest on a bonded debt of $20,000 per mile, or more than twelve per cent. on the amount of the mortgage bonds.

From this exhibit it appears that, even at the present moment, holders of the seven per cent. mortgage bonds are amply secured. But it must be borne in mind that at this time an interval of forty miles separates the two portions of the road which are in operation, and therefore that freight moving eastward pays tribute now only to half of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad line, being diverted for through transportation over connecting lines. When the existing gap is finished—which, it is assured, will be by the 1st of December—goods which now pass over one-half will then traverse the whole of the line, thereby doubling the present receipts of the road, even assuming that no increase of the gross amount transported takes place. A glance at the map will show the position.

We may assume, therefore, from the above exhibit of the existing traffic, that the following estimate will represent the income accruing on the completion of the enterprise after the 1st of December.

Receipts on 170 miles from Burlington to Cedar Falls, $8,000 per mile	$1,356,000
Operating expenses at 50 per cent., (annual rate for first five years)	678,000
Net income	$678,000
Interest on bonds at 7 per cent. gold, equivalent to 8 per cent. currency	273,000
Earnings in excess of interest applicable to dividend on stock, being 12 per cent. on amount of stock, say $20,000 per mile	$405,000

This remarkable exhibit is accounted for by the character of the enterprise and the country through which it runs, and may be explained on the following ground:

First—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, (the best enterprise in the West,) and it traverses, without competition, the richest portion of Iowa—the most fertile State in the Union—and receives as tributaries the Chicago and Northwest, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Minnesota Central, and Rockford and Rock Island Railroads.

Second—It is the first and only completed Iowa road running in the interest of St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Mankato, and the Great Northwest.

Third—It brings Chicago forty-five miles nearer to St. Paul than ever before.

Fourth—It gives the only practicable route from St. Paul to St. Louis, ninety miles nearer than any other route. Its road-bed is in the finest cereal-bearing valley in the world.

Fifth—It has four (4) great initial and terminal points, viz.: St. Paul, St. Louis, Burlington and Chicago, and runs through the finest region in the world for Stock and Grain. Its sources of traffic are immense, both from local and through transportation. The products of the country comprise Timber, Coal, Cereals and Cattle—all in unlimited quantities. The population of the surrounding districts, as shown by the census returns of the past three years, is immense, and increasing at the rate of almost twenty per cent. per annum. This rate of increase must be greatly accelerated by the influx of wealth and population which railway construction always brings with it.

The above statement comprises some of the reasons why the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is worthy of a place among the first Railways of the land. The stock of the road has been all subscribed to by wealthy parties along the line, and paid in full. The bonds are held at 90, and interest in currency, and are for sale by banks and bankers generally. The greater portion of the whole issue has been disposed of in sums varying from $1,000 to $50,000, and the class of subscribers is largely represented by Trustees of Funds, Cashiers of Banks and Saving Institutions, Insurance Companies and judicious and permanent investors.

The Bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to the Bonds cannot fail to cause them at an early day to command a market-price considerably above par. United States Five-twenties, at present prices, return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these Bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we may regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to re-buy at any time any of these Bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable Securities taken in payment free of Commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

Real Valuation of Property $33,346,161

Whole Indebtedness only 869,000

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

and an extensive variety of other securities for sale and profitable investments at low rates.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine st.

N. B.—First-class investment securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CITY STOCKS

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.

CITY 5s OF 1870,

due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.

CITY 7s OF 1885,

sold at a small premium.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

No. 36 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE

BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH

RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY,

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year

Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and forty-three miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000,) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS

Wanted by

O. E. WOOD,

No. 23 Nassau-st.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

H. BLYDENBURGH,	CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
C. T. CROMWELL,	ENOS RICHARDSON,
WILLIAM F. DEAN,	L. A. ROBERTSON,
CHARLES C. HARMER,	AUGUSTINE SMITH,
WILSON G. HUNT,	HENRY SUYDAM,
DAVID JONES,	EDMUND THOMPSON,
WILLIAM MILES,	S. H. WALES,
	FRANCIS M. HARRIS.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION:

JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN P. HAYS,
CHARLES L. YOUNG.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Francis M. Harris was unanimously re-elected President, and Augustine Smith Vice-President.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

South & North Alabama

RAILROAD

8 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

We invite the attention of all parties making investments to the advantages afforded by these Bonds.

1st. They bear 8 per cent. interest, prompt payment of which is guaranteed by State of Alabama. Both principal and interest payable in Gold. "Free of all taxes."

2d. They are a First Mortgage upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, including Road, Depots, Rolling Stock and a most valuable Land Grant of over 200,000 acres.

3d. The President, F. M. Gilmer, Jr., and Board of Directors, are men of the highest standing in the City of Montgomery, with a wide experience in Railroad management, and whose connection with this road is a guarantee of its successful operation. Among the purchasers of large amounts of these Bonds are several of the wealthiest capitalists in this City, who consider them the best and safest investment now on this market.

4th. This is a south and north road from the city and county of Montgomery, with a population of 40,000, at the head of navigation on the Alabama River, with four important connecting southern lines to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports; running north 183 miles to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, where it crosses the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and connects with the Nashville and Decatur Road—a direct extension to Nashville, with a population of over 45,000, at the head of navigation on the Cumberland River.

At Nashville this South and North Alabama Railway connects direct by rail with Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati, thus completing the Grand Trunk line between the great grain regions of the West with the cotton fields of the South.

5th. 102 miles of this road are completed and fully equipped, and iron and ties for 15 miles additional now on the ground, which, when laid, will complete 117 miles, leaving but sixty-six miles to complete, and upon which a large amount of work has been done.

6th. The cars now pass over this road from Montgomery to Lime-Kilns, thus completing the through route via Dalton from Montgomery and the South Atlantic cities to New-York. That business alone, beyond any possible contingency insures the security of the bond and prompt payment of the interest.

Maps, pamphlets and full detailed information given, and a limited number of these bonds are offered for sale at 95 and accrued interest.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

NOVEMBER, 1870.

EAST TENNESSEE,

VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 36 WALL-ST., Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 10th of November. The transfer-books will close on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 11th proximo.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Assistant Treasurer.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF 10 CENTS PER SHARE has been declared payable on and after the 15th inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst. inclusive.

I. J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of City, County and State taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst., to which date the transfer books will be closed.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 11th inst.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

Which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat., Nov. 12	Acadia	Wed., Nov. 16
Caledonia	Sat., Nov. 19	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30
Amelia	Sat., Nov. 26	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 14
India	Sat., Dec. 3	Acadia	Wed., Dec. 28
Anstralia	Sat., Dec. 10	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes.,	Nov. 9	Tarifa, Thursday,	Nov. 24
Batavia, Thurs.,	Nov. 10	Cuba, Wednesday,	Nov. 30
Java, Wednesday,	Nov. 16	Calabria, Thurs.,	Dec. 1
Samaria, Thurs.,	Nov. 17	China, Wednesday,	Dec. 7
Algeria, Wednes.,	Nov. 23	Siberia, Thursday,	Dec. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$140, gold.
Return tickets.....$230, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Dec 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favor.te route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....BOUSSAU....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$155 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 19, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will be one of the largest and fastest ever built, and will be ready for service in February, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Nov. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Nov. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17, East River, at 3 P. M.:
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Saturday, Nov. 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Monday, Dec. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt J. B. EDWARDS.....Nov. 10
MORRO CASTLE Capt. R. ADAMS.....Nov. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. M. AYSICUE.....Nov. 24
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO,
THOS. H. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20, East River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.
P. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 158 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy courriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEB, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Cole* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 306 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying their own house, in 54th-st., near 4th-av., would let one room, with closets, gas, &c., to a gentleman, with board; the comforts of a home assured, on reasonable terms. Address W., or for information call at No. 892 3d-av., corner 54th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, to rent, with board, by a private family residing in 19th-st., near 4th-av.; references exchanged. Address F. M. A., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, WILLing to pay about $75 each for a parlor, dining-room, with private table, and two large sleeping rooms, in a strictly private house, can find such accommodations at No. 33 West 31st-st.

A PARTY, OR FAMILIES, DESIRING handsome accommodations for the Winter, will call at No. 16 East 22d-st., fourth house east of 4th-av. Highest reference.

LARGE ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, with or without private table; liberal inducements to gentlemen rooming together. Apply at No. 126 East 27th-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS—PARLORS AND bedrooms, with private table if desired; baths, &c.; professed cook; attendance first-class; location delightful. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—WE HAVE ONE more handsome family apartment and several rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with superior French board; private table if desired.

ROOMS ELEGANALY FURNISHED TO let, without board, in first-class brown-stone house No. 51 East 10-st., just west of Broadway. References as usual.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, singly or en suite; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

SECOND FLOOR—WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also other rooms for families or gentlemen rooming together; No. 53 West 33d-st. References required.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor floor, with private table, bath-room and closets connecting; French man cook; very reasonable if rented by the year

FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, hot and cold water, to let, with or without board. No. 78 Lexington-av.

MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 281 4TH-AV., a house adjoining Calvary Church, one elegant suite of rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.—ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—With private table only, will be let second floor rooms, en suite, for the Winter.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let with board, to families or singly; private table if desired. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
57TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 3½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH.
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 167 AND 169 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.
No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In four years twenty have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 68 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE,
No. 40 West 42d-st,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 3. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 13, at No. 185 East 49th-st., two doors from Park av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 813 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,126 Broadway, between 26th and 29th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN, LATIN, GREEK TAUGHT by pupils' residences by a graduate of a Prussian University. Address GERMAN, Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; has the best of City references; and understands her business thoroughly; meats, soups, desserts, &c.; has lived with the best of families. Apply at No. 151 2d-av., near 15th-st. meat market.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer, and would take care of one or two growing children in a private family; has four years and a half reference from her last place. Call at No. 676 3d-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE number of smart, competent girls; American, English and Scotch Protestants; also, small girls of all nations and professions, with good references, for City and country. At Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman, a position as housekeeper or to assist in housekeeping; willing to make herself useful where she can bring a child six years old; in the City preferred; salary no object; best reference given. Address P. O., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands English and American cooking, a situation in a private family; good bread maker; willing to do the coarse washing; well recommended, and prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 4 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 213 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and trustworthy woman as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; in a private family; none others need apply; City references. Call or address No. 213 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PLOTESTant nurse and seamstress, a situation; no objection to the country; can take the full charge of an infant; can cut and fit and operate; best City references. Apply at No. 1,294 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERmaid's situation and to do fine washing; is a thorough laundress; understands French fluting, and can do up all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work if required, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references. Call at her present employer's, No. 64 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED nurse, highly recommended as to honesty and other qualifications, a situation to take care of grown children or an infant. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation to take care of a baby or grown children; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 110 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family, or would do chamber-work and sew; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman to take care of children and do chamber-work and waiting for a small private family; best of City references. Apply at No. 150 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as seamstress and to wait on a lady in a private family; three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid an plain sewer, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 317 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as laundress; is truly competent in all its branches; has the best of City reference for four years. Can be seen at No. 299 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, to take in washing, or to go out by the day; can do fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at any time at No. 231 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of children; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,215 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to make herself generally useful; good reference. Call at No. 533 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman; country or City; she is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kind, party creams, good baker; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a good, thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing; is neat and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTable young woman to do general house-work or chamber-work and assist with the washing, in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do waiting in a small private family; she is a competent person and fully understands her business; best City reference given. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waiter-as; no objection to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, HAVing good references as to honesty, efficiency, good disposition, &c., a situation in a private family. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY WAITress, well recommended, a situation in a private family; has no objection to assist with the chamber-work. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent nurse or young lady's maid; can speak French; City references. Call at No. 341 West 54th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse; understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, understanding thoroughly her business, and recommended as such, a situation in a private family. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call or address No. 50 West 31st-st., present employer's, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse, to take charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference given. Apply at No. 339 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN cook, a situation in a private family; would like to go in the country; the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking; has the best of City reference. Address A. N., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl, a situation as waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 326 2d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waiting by a respectable young Protestant girl; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 2d-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 200 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as cook in a private family; she is a good baker; the best of City reference. Call at No. 340 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,563 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtest woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; will assist in washing; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some washing, by the week or month; can flute and polish, and do all kinds of fine washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 St. John's-lane.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 239 7th-av., between 22d and 24th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist with waiting in a small private family. Apply at 16 East 42d-st. on Thursday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 796 6th-av., near 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT GIRL, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can wash and iron; has good reference. Call at 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook and laundress; is an excellent baker. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st.

A PERSON GOING OUT IN PRIVATE families as dress-maker and seamstress, cutting and fitting, would like a few more engagements by the day or week; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call or address Miss FORD, No. 219 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 26th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants, with unexceptionable City recommendations, for City and country, both Protestant and Catholic.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, PROTestants and Catholics, of all nations, at office No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., established fourteen years. Prompt attention given all orders.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 641 6th-av., supplies first-class colored servants, male and female, to fill every capacity at the shortest notice.

ATTENTION!—LADIES IN SEARCH OF a first-class servants can be suited immediately at the office No. 135 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and hairdressing; works on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City reference. Apply at No. 196 East 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or chamber-maid and seamstress, a situation by a Protestant; young, very respectable, experienced nurse; can cut and fit, operate on machine, make dresses, &c. Call at No. 235 41th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 4th-av., first door above 29th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as ladies' maid, or is fully competent to take the entire charge of upstairs work in a gentleman's family; would make herself generally useful. Address for two days VANSTAUX, No. 79 Morton-st., New-York.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, WEEK, or month, by a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 221 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, poultry, game, excellent baker; no objection in the country; good reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable young woman, who can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; or would do light chamber-work and sewing; the best City references given. Call at No. 209 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl recently landed as chamber-maid in a private family; highest recommendation from previous employers in the old country. Call or address No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 342 West 38th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations, one to cook, the other to do chamber-work and waiting or mind children; best City reference. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to take care of grown children and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and sew; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 196 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family, or in a small private boarding-house; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; good City references. Apply at No. 125 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take the charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 180 West 28th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as child's nurse and plain sewing; or chamber-work and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, or until suited, at No. 476 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; has lived in first-class families. Can be seen at No. 134 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; best of City references given. Call at No. 433 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; would assist in the washing and froning; has five City references. Call at No. 512 3d-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable young woman; will be found trustworthy and has first-class City reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call for M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook in a private family and to assist in the washing; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 231 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid; can sew; best of City reference. Call at store, No. 347 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Call at No. 138 East 12th-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass cook; has lived in the best of families; good City references. Address No. 112 West 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation in a small private family as cook; she is a good cook; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 134 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as first-class waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 341 54th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as wet nurse; her first baby. Apply at 450 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; long experience; five years' City reference. Call at 517 3d-av., near 34th-st.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY Company of the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature; this Company will furnish good and reliable help to families, merchants, hotels, farmers, and all in want of employes, and will also guarantee the honesty of such help. Office, No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st. Authorized capital, $200,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.—Authorized capital $200,000. Cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, seamstresses, governesses, teachers, house-keepers, clerks, &c., furnished with situations by this Company. Office No. 4 Union-square, next door to East

WASHINGTON.

Senators Calling on the President—Commissioner Fisher's Successor—No Appointment to the Commissionership of Internal Revenue—Massachusetts Interest Claims.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Senators SHERMAN, CAMERON and THAYER, and Representative KELLEY called upon the President this morning. Senator SHERMAN was accompanied by Gen. SHERMAN, and had an interview of nearly an hour.

DECISION BY FIRST CONTROLLER.

A question vitally affecting the continuance of work in the national armories, &c., was presented under the law of 12th July last, which requires balances of appropriations unused for a certain time to be turned into the Treasury, and confines each year's expenditures to its own appropriations. The old law for arming and equipping the militia provided that $200,000 a year should be set apart for that purpose, and Controller BRODHEAD decided that the restrictions contained in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of the act of July 12, 1870, apply only to annual appropriations, or to appropriations for a particular year, and do not affect the permanent provision made by the law of April 23, 1808, running indefinitely as to time for arming and equipping the militia. The balance standing on the books to the credit of that permanent appropriation at the close of the last fiscal year is therefore applicable to the manufacture and purchase of arms and other ordnance stores, and is subject to the requisition of the Secretary of War. This is directly opposed to the decision of First Controller TAYLOR on a branch of the same subject, which covers appropriations for public buildings.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

It is rumored that WILLIAM BAKEWELL, a patent lawyer of Pittsburg, has been tendered the office of Commissioner of Patents, and that he has accepted. Judge FISHER closed up his duties as Commissioner today, but he will visit the office to-morrow at 2 o'clock, to take formal leave of his clerks and associates.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The President stated today that there would be no appointment at present to the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but that the office would go on for some time to come with Mr. DOUGLAS, the first deputy, as acting Commissioner.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INTEREST CLAIM PAID.

The following statement may be regarded as semi-official and its publication authorized: By an act of Congress passed July 8, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $678,000, two-thirds to the State of Massachusetts, and one-third to the State of Maine. The State of Massachusetts having assigned her part to the State of Maine, the Treasury Department this day issued and delivered to the Treasurer of the State of Maine the above certifications. These certificates are issued for the benefit of the European and North American Railway Company, and are of the denomination of $1,000 each, and have five years to run. Nine coupons are attached to each; the last six months' interest payable in certificates; interest payable in currency at four per cent. per annum. The act of July 8, 1870, authorizes the issue of these certificates on account of refunding interest paid by the State of Massachusetts during the war of 1812 to 1815.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. COX.

Correspondence Touching the Resignation of the Ex-Secretary of the Interior—Policy of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Considerable discussion having taken place in the newspapers relative to the retirement of Ex-Secretary COX from the Cabinet, and allusions having been made to the existence of other correspondence between the President and Mr. COX besides that covering the resignation of that gentleman, it is thought proper, in justice to all parties, to give to the country all the letters touching the withdrawal of Mr. COX from the Cabinet. It has been intimated that among the reasons for the resignation of Mr. COX was a difference between the President and himself as to the propriety of issuing a patent from the Land Office in what is known as the McGarrahan claim. Upon this point the following correspondence will explain itself:

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. COX.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22, 1870.

Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior:

DEAR SIR: I understand that you have appointed one day this week to hear arguments in the McGarrahan case. That is well enough, because if Congress should fail to settle that case, we may have it to do, and the sooner we know the points of it the better. However, as the matter had been taken in hand by Congress before the incoming of this Administration, and as so much fraud is charged and believed to exist on both sides, I am not willing that my name should be signed to a patent for either party until Congress has either decided or declared their inability to do so. I wish you would say to Mr. WHITE, Secretary for Signing Patents, not to put my name to that one, except on special orders from me through you. He must not take orders from Mr. NELSON in the matter. I have grown suspicious of Mr. NELSON, and will tell you why when I go to Washington next. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

GEN. COX TO THE PRESIDENT.

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday is this morning received, and I have given your directions in regard to signing a patent to the New-Idria Company to Mr. WHITE, by letter, he being confined to his bed by sickness, as I am informed. On the subject of the McGarrahan business itself, I think you must have been misinformed as to its status in Congress. According to the formal opinion given by the Attorney-General last year, the case is in no such sense before Congress as to interrupt or impede the action of the Department under the laws; but parties have the same right to insist upon a hearing and decision here as they have in any other case where they claim a decision upon their rights under the explicit provisions of the statutes. Congress has assumed no peculiar jurisdiction of the subject. MCGARRAHAN petitioned the last Congress, as he had the two preceding Congresses, to make him a grant of lands in California, including within the boundaries named a pretended grant to one GOMEZ, which the Supreme Court of the United States declared void in 1865. He has applied to Congress in vain. At the last session it was again before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and the parties consented to suspend the contest in this Department till that Committee should pass upon the matter of the petition. The Committee did pass upon it, and by a vote of seven to three determined to report against granting the prayer of his petition, and directed Mr. PETERS, of that Committee, to draw up their report. Mr. PETERS' statement of these facts is filed with the papers in this Department. The New-Idria Mining Company now claim that their business should be taken up and disposed of. MCGARRAHAN claims, on the other hand, that the fact that the Committee did not find the opportunity to make their report to the House, should hold the other parties to still further delay until the next session of Congress. To this the other side reply that it was the action of the Committee that they consented to await, and quote the printed statements of MCGARRAHAN'S counsel before the Committee, to the effect that if the Committee decided against them they would make no further contest. The Department, as the Attorney-General had decided that it was not authorized to delay its performance of duty under the law at all, except by the common consent of the parties in interest, has only taken the responsibility of delay in cases where manifest equality required it, and where action by Congress is probable. After careful inquiry and investigation, I think it clear that neither of these conditions exists in the present case. MCGARRAHAN'S original claim has been now for five years decided by the Supreme Court to have been utterly fraudulent and void. He immediately made his effort to obtain relief from Congress, and five years of most industrious, and, as I believe, unscrupulous effort, has been futile. Pending these petitions to Congress, he attempted to obtain a patent from this Department on the ground that the lands were only agricultural lands, and did not contain gold, silver or quicksilver mines, and might therefore be bought at $1 25 per acre. This was refused by Mr. BROWNING, my predecessor, on the ground that the lands were mining lands and the New-Idria quicksilver mine was notoriously the bone of contention. MCGARRAHAN then sought to force the Department to issue him a patent by a writ of mandamus from the Court of this District, and after the unprecedented action of that Court in allowing the writ against me. After Mr. BROWNING'S retirement the United States Supreme Court reversed and annulled the proceedings in the Court below, in a judgement which reflected with great severity upon all concerned in procuring such an action. MCGARRAHAN stands before the Department, therefore, as a fraudulent claimant, who has twice been foiled, and condemned in his frauds, by the highest Court in the nation, and whose efforts to procure favors from Congress have also failed. His claim for still further delay, in order that he may try whether he cannot yet obtain legislative action in his favor, which may give him that which the Courts have determined that he has no right to under the law, seems to me worse than baseless, and I should feel as if I were a party to a wrong upon Congress, were I willingly to do anything to subject them to further annoyance from such a source. Under the opinion of the legal advisers of the Government, therefore, and full accordance with my own sense of right and duty, I have said that the Department will no longer delay in proceeding with its business according to law.

At this stage I find myself met by another effort at obstruction. MCGARRAHAN brings suit in the same Court of the district for an injunction against the New-Idria Mining Company to forbid them from applying for a patent for the lands they claim under the statute, and that, too, although the Company is in California, wholly out of the jurisdiction of the Court; nor is it pretended that lawful service of the writ can be made on them. Their attorneys here are made defendants, and the Court is asked to forbid them from prosecuting their client's case before the Department which has jurisdiction of it, and this, too, when in the mandamus case, last Winter, the Supreme Court decided that the jurisdiction of the Department was exclusive and absolute, with which no Court could lawfully interfere. The Department is not a party to this suit, yet I have had, today, a notice served upon me to appear before this Court on the 30th inst., and to show cause why an attachment should not issue against me for directing the Land Office to go forward with its business.

If the Federal Executive is to be at the mercy of such proceedings as these, we shall justly become the contempt of the nation and of the world. To show you still further the unblushing knavery of MCGARRAHAN'S conduct, a gentleman allowed me to read a letter directed to him by one of MCGARRAHAN'S attorneys, in which the attorney offered for MCGARRAHAN'S stock in his California claim, to the amount of $20,000 the use of his influence with me to procure favorable action to him in this department. As to appearing before the Court, I am at a loss what to do. The Attorney-General has gone to Georgia, and leaves no assistant, who is an experienced advocate—his department, as you know, not being fully organized. The District-Attorney, who would be the one to whom I should naturally go next, is Judge FISHER, who was one of the two Judges who signed the writ of mandamus last year, and, of course, he could not defend the Department without condemning himself, and Congress, last Winter, took away from the other Departments the right to employ special counsel. My belief is that no question more gravely affecting the dignity of the Executive and its independence, will be likely to arise during your Administration, and I think the situation fully warrants your telegraphing the Attorney-General, if not all the Cabinet, to meet you here before the 30th. For myself, as I am conscious of having fought fraud with such vigor as I could, I can make no compromise, and if I fail to secure, to the fullest extent, your approval of my course, I must beg of you to relieve me at once from duties which, without your support, I shall utterly fail in.

Begging to be remembered, with great respect, to Mrs. GRANT, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed,) J. D. COX.

To the PRESIDENT.

NO REPLY FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. COX'S last letter to the President, already published, is dated Oct. 3. It will be observed, however, in this letter of Aug. 23, Mr. COX intimates strongly his determination to resign in case the President refused to support him in his views about the McGarrahan claim. To this letter the President made no reply, thus tacitly refusing to abandon the position he had taken on the question of issuing the land patent.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

With regard to that part of Mr. COX'S last letter which seems to imply an interference on the part of somebody with the Indian policy of the Administration, it should be understood that the President had no issue with Mr. COX on that subject, nor did he permit any outside interference. The only thing that could possibly be construed in this way was the President's indorsement on a letter from Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, addressed to him at Long Branch, and which was afterward sent to Secretary COX. This letter recommended, in earnest terms, the appointment as Indian Agent in Michigan of Mr. BROCKWAY, a Methodist clergyman in that State, who had successfully labored as a missionary among the Indians. He had already served as such agent, and had been superseded when the Indian agencies had been put in charge of military officers. The President's indorsement on this letter was to the effect that the person recommended by Senator CHANDLER might be appointed, as it would not change the policy which had been adopted in regard to appointments for that branch of the service. The President added at the same time that he was anxious to meet the wishes of Senator HOWARD, who concurred in Senator CHANDLER'S request. The indorsement about the appointment was merely of an advisory character.

ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN POLICY.

It is generally known to the country that President GRANT is the author of the policy now being pursued by the Government toward the Indians, and the people may rely upon the fact that no departure will be made from that policy so long as he is President, no matter what changes may take place in the Cabinet.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

With regard to the reforms in the civil service, allusion to which is made in the last letter to Mr. COX, it is well understood, here and elsewhere, by all who have anything to do with the Executive Department of the Government, that, since the inauguration of President GRANT'S Administration, particular attention has been given to this matter. The President himself, with every member of his Cabinet, have, without any formal parade or show, made it a condition that no person shall receive an office without first undergoing an examination, the object of which is to ascertain, first, his fitness for the place, and second, his character for fidelity and integrity. As a matter of course, preference is given to persons who are known to entertain the same political views as the President and the members of his Administration. But this has in no instance, so far as is known, been allowed to override the other necessary qualifications for office.

OBJECT OF THE STATEMENT.

The general misunderstanding which seems to exist with regard to the causes which led to the retirement of Mr. COX from the Cabinet seems to call for this statement of facts.

POLICE VAGARIES.

Why a Captain Was not Promoted When the Specials Were Appointed.

The Board of Police met yesterday and retired Sergeant DAVID V. NOYES, of the Fifth Precinct, who is an invalid, on a pension of $500 per annum. Acting Capt. PETER YULE, Jr., was made a full Captain and continued in command of the Sanitary Company. Acting Capt. WILLIAM MCCLARY, of the Eighth Precinct, was promoted to the rank of Captain at the same time as Capt. YULE and would doubtless have should the good fortune of that excellent officer yesterday, but for the fact that he was under arrest by the United States authorities for entering into a conspiracy with Justice COX and others to facilitate repeating by arresting United States supervisors and deputy-marshals. This course by Capt. MCCLARY creates profound astonishment in well-informed circles, as he is credited on the political balance-sheet of the Police Department to the Republican Party, having been appointed to his position by Commissioner HENRY SMITH, whom some people recklessly assert to be of that political faith. It is supposed, however, that the failure to promote Capt. MCCLARY may have been an oversight, and that the Board will attend to him when it has got through transferring Capt. PETTY.

It has now been ascertained that the Board of Police passed the resolution appointing the special policemen at some time after 7 o'clock Monday evening; that is to say, at least three hours after the treaty of peace with the United States officials had been signed by Mayor HALL and President BOSWORTH, and a longer time after the clubs and shields for the motley gangs had been seen in the Central Police building. It thus appears that the arms were ordered without authority, and the men appointed in defiance of an agreement which made them unnecessary. They were, however, very serviceable at the polls intimidating decent voters, and as most of them have forgotten to return their shields, they will be able to prolong their vagrant lives for some time by black-mailing criminals and unfortunate women with these emblems of authority. They are not, however, to be entirely left to this device as a reward for their services. Although the law prohibits the Police Commissioners from paying special policemen anything, there is nothing to prevent the Common Council from passing a resolution giving each of them $10, and it is understood that this will be done. As there were about 2,000 of these specials, it will be seen that the tax-payers are to pay dearly enough for the privilege of being pushed from pillar to post with bits of locust in the hands of Tammany bullies. Lest there may be some doubt on this point, it may be well to state that these specials were in every case selected by the Tammany Ward Committees, and any one seeing the specials swarming in the station-houses would have supposed the Committees, like Falstaff, "had unloaded all the gibbets and pressed the dead bodies."

More Arrests by United States Officers.

The arrest of MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, the man who induced PATRICK REDDIN, an immigrant, to make an attempt to vote in the Fourteenth Ward, after having been in the country less than fifteen hours, was made, yesterday, on a warrant issued by Commissioner DAVENPORT. The accused was sent to Ludlow-street Jail in default of $10,000 bail, to await an examination. PATRICK GRIFFIN was arrested for having personated a citizen named THOMAS BURNS, of No. 62 Mulberry-street, and having attempted to vote in his name. Mr. RUSSELL appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and demanded an examination. The case was then adjourned. Warrants were issued by Commissioner DAVENPORT against several persons accused of illegal voting.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

FERDINAND and CAROLINE WEIGELMAN, of No. 325 East Eighth-street, were brought up at the Essex Market Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, on a charge of shooting MICHAEL FARRELL, No. 396 East Ninth-street. It appeared that about 10½ o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the prosecutor and five or six others were passing through Eighth-street, when some pebbles were accidentally thrown at the window of the prisoner's residence. Immediately a gun was presented, and a shot was discharged, which took effect on FARRELL. Medical testimony was produced to the effect that the wound was of a dangerous nature, and the prisoners were remanded to wait the result.

The proposals for the erection of a lunatic asylum on Ward's Island were filed with Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, Superintendent, at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, and will be submitted to the Board at its meeting today, when the awards will doubtless be made. The time for the reception of proposals was extended from the 26th of October, in order to give mechanics an opportunity to offer their propositions.

The Baptists of this City are about to erect a Home for the Aged of both sexes, and to aid the funds for that purpose are now holding a Union Fair at the Apollo Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. The display of articles, ornamental and useful, is very large. There is music by Eben's Band every evening.

An affray occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Lexington-avenue, in which several persons were engaged. During the mêlée some one of them fired a pistol-shot, which took effect in the left hip of THOMAS MURPHY, of No. 523 Third-avenue, inflicting a severe wound. As soon as the shot was fired, the crowd dispersed, and when the Police arrived no one was left but the wounded man, who was assisted to his home.

A certificate of death made by Dr. JOSEPH WORSTER, of No. 115 East Thirtieth-street, in the case of FRANCES MCDONALD, who died on Friday last at No. 156 East Twenty-eighth-street, was sent to the Register of Records, giving peritonitis as the primary cause of death, but omitting the name of the secondary cause. In consequence of this omission the case was referred to Coroner FLYNN, and a post-mortem examination being made, it was found that the woman had died from the effects of an abortion. Dr. WORSTER denies all knowledge of the operation, and the case has been set down for investigation on Saturday next.

At a late hour last evening, Officer MICHAELS, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested THOMAS NEALY, at the corner of Greenwich and Sixth avenues, for an assault upon JOSEPH DAVIS, of No. 147 Sixth-avenue, but had just taken him in custody when a number of roughs made an attack upon him, releasing the prisoner, and snatching the officer's club away, beat him terribly about the head. NEALY was subsequently rearrested, and locked up in the Charles-street Police Station.

PHILIP SMITH was fined $10 at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, for drunkenness. The prisoner, expressing surprise at the sentence, said he had given a lawyer $10 on the promise that he would obtain his release, and thought that he had been swindled. The Judge agreed with him, and remarked that if such men, representing themselves as lawyers, who infest the Police Courts, were ever brought before him on such a charge, he would summarily dispose of them.

The following property has been condemned by default in the United States District Court: Nineteen packages of wine, seven rectifying tubs, and a quantity of distilled spirits, found at No. 10 Cedar-street; also, fifty-four packages of distilled spirits, nineteen packages of wine, fourteen bottles of oil of bay, fifty-seven bottles of oil of cloves, nine cases of oil of bay, and two cases of oil of cloves.

WILLIAM KENNY, of No. 63 Washington-street, was arrested, yesterday, for a felonious assault upon PHILIP COUTLIN, of No. 57 Greenwich-street, on the 20th ult. Justice DOWLING held the accused for trial. At the time of the affray CAUTLIN knocked his assailant down, and was himself locked up by Coroner FLYNN on the ante mortem statement of KENNY. Now the tables are turned.

A German named HENRY TRUSKIKE was yesterday arrested on Staten Island on a charge of having attempted to take the life of GARRETT TYSON. Both men have been on unfriendly terms for some time past, and three weeks ago TYSON stabbed CRUSHIKE, but the latter refused to prosecute. Yesterday the old feud was revived, and CRUSHIKE stabbed his opponent in three places. The wounds are considered fatal.

THOMAS MURPHY, thirty-six years of age, living at No. 24 Madison-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by taking oxalic acid, which he had obtained at the drug-store of J. VALLERIE, No. 62 Oliver-street. The fact that he had swallowed the poison was discovered in time to prevent any serious results, and he is now out of danger.

An unknown woman was run over, yesterday afternoon, at the intersection of Greenwich and Sixth avenues, by a truck driven by ANDREW HEALY, and was dangerously injured by having her skull fractured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition, and the driver was arrested and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

Coroner SCHIRMER concluded his investigation, yesterday, in the case of WM. HULSE, the boy who was run over in Houston-street, on Saturday, by a cross-town car, and CRAWFORD ELLIOTT, the man killed by a Broadway car, at Thirty-sixth-street, on the 4th inst. In both cases the juries rendered verdicts of accidental death.

PATRICK MCCARTHY, aged forty-four years, was yesterday found in Ninetieth-street, near Fourth-avenue, bleeding profusely through the mouth from internal hemorrhage. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and died soon after admission. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest to determine the cause of death.

PATRICK CLARKE, of Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, was robbed of a purse containing $3, on Tuesday evening, by JOHN CROWLEY and JOSEPH F. BRADY, on Cherry, near Catherine-street. They were brought before the Essex Market Court yesterday, and committed to answer.

MARY DONOHOE is suing Messrs. MOORE & BOGART in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., to recover $5,000 damages for injuries sustained by falling through an imperfect plank foot-path, laid over an excavation in the sidewalk in front of Nos. 51 and 53 Second-avenue. The suit is still on trial.

HENRY FORD, thirty six years of age, of No. 213 Columbia-street, intending to take a drink of whisky, by mistake swallowed two ounces of muriate of tin. The large quantity of the poison alone saved his life, as it acted as an emetic, and he was soon entirely recovered.

HERMAN DUTMAR, clerk in the liquor saloon, No. 244 Tenth-avenue, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for assaulting JAMES MACENTEE, No. 559 Ninth-avenue, with a knife.

At the Essex Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, MARY E. JONES, of No. 261 Stanton-street, was held for trial, in default of bail, for stabbing HANNAH SMITH in the side with a pair of scissors.

Mrs. HERLALY, aged fifty years, fell from a third-story window of No. 428 Water-street, on Tuesday afternoon, and was so severely injured that she died, yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital.

DAVID BURKE had his leg broken, yesterday, by a bale of cotton falling on him while at work on Pier No. 27, North River. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

MARY COX fell yesterday morning on the sidewalk in front of No. 136 Mott-street, and broke her leg. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

The Park Commissioners passed a resolution, yesterday, calling upon the Mayor, Controller and City Clerk to issue bonds for $150,000, in sums of $1,000 each, to be applied to the further improvement of Prospect Park; the bonds to be paid on the 1st of January, 1915, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

ANN FINIGAN, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 27 Fourth-street, attempted to drown herself, yesterday afternoon, by jumping from one of the South Ferry boats, but was prevented by a woman, who caught her skirts as she was passing over the side of the boat, and held her until she was drawn in by the deck hands. On inquiry, it was found that the would-be suicide had attempted to destroy her life by taking arsenic in the morning.

TIMOTHY and DANIEL DESMOND were arrested, yesterday afternoon, for striking a boy, six years of age, named WILLIAM JESTER, residing at No. 66 Hicks-street, on the head with a bottle, wounding him, it is feared, fatally. The assailants, it appears, were passing in a wagon at the time and threw the bottle at the boy, who was playing at marbles with some other children.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

GEORGE CLEARY, who was arrested in Morrisania last Tuesday, on a charge of casting a fraudulent vote, was found dead in his cell yesterday morning. Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict of death by apoplexy, produced by exposure and intemperance, was rendered. He was about thirty five years old, and had been employed on the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad.

Coroner BATHGATE was called yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of WILLIAM KINGSTON, Jr., who came to his death by falling from one of the towers of the new Roman Catholic school building at the corner of Alexander-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, North New-York, in which he was engaged lathing. Verdict accordingly. The deceased was about twenty-five years old, and leaves a young widow.

NEW-JERSEY.

WILLIAM R. SAYRE, a prominent citizen of Newark, hung himself at his residence yesterday morning, while laboring under mental depression. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a recent member of the Legislature, but declined renomination. He was a director in various financial institutions, was in easy circumstances and had retired from business, enjoying general confidence and respect. He was fifty-five years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

THOMAS LANAGHAN, an employe of the Erie Railway Company, was killed yesterday afternoon at Long Dock, Jersey City. LANAGHAN was engaged working on the track, when he was struck by an engine, while backing, and run over. He was sixty-five years of age, and had no family. Coroner BURNS viewed the body, and will hold an inquest.

Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken, yesterday held an inquest on the body of a woman named LUBY, who was burned fatally a few days ago, and who died in St. Mary's Hospital.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Lieut.-Commander MAHAN has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard. Assistant Surgeons Eckstein to the *Guard*, and Wise to the Norfolk Navy-yard. Commander Wilson and other officers have been detached from the *Frolic* and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—American Securities opened quiet and steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened firm and closed firm. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93⅝	93⅞	93¾@93⅞
Consols for account	93⅞	93⅞	93¾@93⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	89⅝	89⅞	89⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88⅞	88⅞	88¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅛	90⅛	90¼
United States 10-40s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Illinois Central R. Shares	112½	112⅜	113
Erie Railroad Shares	19	19	19
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	29	29	29

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Common RESIN declining at 6s. Refined PETROLEUM firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—4½ P. M.—The COTTON market opened dull and irregular, and closed irregular. Middling Uplands opened 9d.@9⅛d., and closed at 9d.; Middling Orleans opened at 9⅛d.@9¼d., and closed at 9¼d.; sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales are for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—New Milwaukee Wheat, 9s. 6d.@9s. 8d.; Corn, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d., ₱ quarter, for New: Oats, 2s. 6d. PROVISIONS—Pork, 106s. 6d. ₱ bbl., for Eastern Prime Mess; Lard, 73s. ₱ cwt. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum are declining at 8¼d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,000; Wheat, 493,000; Corn, 10,000; Oats, 34,000; Barley, 9,000, and Rye, 20,000. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 150,000; Corn, 8,000; Oats, 40,000; Barley, 10,000. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000; Corn, 10,000; Barley, 25,000. FREIGHTS—Boats plenty; Wheat to New-York, 12c.; nothing doing in other articles. FLOUR steady; demand good; sales, 480 bbls. WHEAT in good demand and firm; sales, 75,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 14; 35,000 Milwaukee and Chicago at $1 15; 75,000 Old No. 2 Milwaukee at about $1 15, and 7,000 White Toledo at $1 35. CORN scarce; car-lots, 75c. OATS scarce; 30,000 choice No. 2 Western at 50c. HIGHWINES held firm at 90c. Other articles not materially changed, and no transactions reported. CATTLE—The supply reached 262 cars against the supply on the same day of last week of 431 cars. The market was weak and prices unchanged; the sales were 272 head only, at $5 25 for Indiana Steers, averaging 1,158 lbs.; $6@$7 65 for Kentuckies, averaging 1,279 to 1,578 lbs.; $7@$7 25 for Ohios, averaging 1,250 to 1,311 lbs.; 61 Texans sold at private terms. SHEEP—Market dull, but few changing hands, the greatest part going eastward without buyers. HOGS—Trade somewhat more active, but prices weak, and ranging from $6 50@$7.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales 760 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25. CORN firm, but quiet at 80c. OATS nominally 48c.@49c. for Western. BARLEY unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels prime Up-lake Canada at 98c.; 3,500 bushels do. at 97c., and 10,000 bushels by sample at $1 06. RYE inactive. PEAS dull; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at 90c., free. CORN-MEAL—$1 75 for Bolted, and $1 65 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton, by car-load. HIGHWINES, 86c. Canal FREIGHTS 1c. lower on grain; Wheat, 9c.; Barley, 8c., to New-York, the latter to hold in boats; Lumber, $3 50@$4 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—44,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Barley, and 257,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—1,820 bbls. Flour, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 9,400 bushels Barley, and 1,176,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras dull and firmer. WHEAT advancing and in fair demand; sales at 97c. for No. 2 Spring; afternoon steady at 97¼c. CORN firm and in fair demand; sales at 58¼c.@59c. for No. 2; afternoon nominal at 57⅛c.@57¼c., seller November. OATS advancing and in active demand; sales at 38¼c. for No. 2. RYE quiet; No. 2 firmer; sales at 68c. BARLEY quiet; sales No. 2 at 80c.@[illegible]. WHISKY dull and nominal at 83c.@84c. for iron-bound. MESS PORK, $21 50, cash; $19 25, seller January. New LARD, 13¼c., cash; 12c., seller December, January, February and March. Live HOGS active and firmer at $6 40@$7 25. CATTLE more active; sales at $3 50@$6. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS steady; to Buffalo, Oats, 5c.; Wheat, 8c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—WHEAT is steady, with a milling demand, at unchanged prices; Good Amber State and Western, $1 3[illegible]@$1 45; White State and Western, $1 4[illegible]@$1 60; White Wabash, $1 70; Extra Amber, $1 45@$1 50; Diehl, $1 70. RYE is rather firmer, with moderate sales of Western at $1, and State at $1 05. CORN in moderate demand; sales small lots of Mixed Western, from store, at 8[illegible]c.@8[illegible]c. BARLEY—Market dull and drooping; two-rowed State, 85c.@$1; six-rowed State No. 2, $1@$1 05; Canada East, $1 10@$1 15; Canada West, 90c.@$1, as to quality. In BARLEY-MALT there is no change to note; the demand and sales are alike moderate, and restricted to the immediate wants of the trade; we quote City, made from six-rowed State Barley, at $1 25, and Canada West, $1 35@$1 40. OATS rather firmer, with a fair demand; sales Western at 55c.@57c., and State at 55c.@57c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling Uplands, 16¼c.; do. Gulf, 17c. FLOUR less demand; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $5@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 50@$6 37½; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 25@$6 75; Fancy, $7@$8. WHEAT in fair demand; Western Red, $1 35@$1 40; Amber, $1 40@$1 45. CORN greatly unsettled; Yellow at 88c.@91c.; Mixed Western, 82c.@88c. OATS steady; White State and Western at 53c.@55c. GROCERIES, small business; Coffee, Rio, 15¼c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17¼c., gold; Sugar firm; Fair and good Refining Cuba, 9⅜c.@10c.; Molasses nominal. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 22¾c. WHISKY firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—COTTON dull and unsettled; Middling, 15c.@15¼c. FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Family, $5 60@$5 75. WHEAT firm and scarce; sales at $1 10@$1 15. CORN—Higher grades advanced; New, 45c.@50c. RYE steady and in moderate demand. OATS firm and scarce; No. 2, 38c.@40c. BARLEY dull; prime to choice scarce, steady and in moderate demand; sales at $1 08@$1 10; all other grades nominal. HOGS in fair demand and advancing; sales at $7@$7 15; receipts, 100 head. Weather good, cold and windy; slaughterers buying. Green MEATS irregular; Shoulders sold at 6¼c., Hams 12c.; generally held higher. LARD steady and in moderate demand; steam, 13c.; kettle, 14c. WHISKY steady and in moderate demand; sales at 80c.@85c. EXCHANGE par.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—COTTON is in fair demand; Middling, 15¾c.; sales, 525 bales; net receipts, 210 bales; coastwise, 410 bales; total, 620 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; stock, 4,805 bales. FLOUR fairly active, and market favors buyers. WHEAT dull; Maryland Amber, $1 65@$1 70; Good to Prime, $1 36@$1 60.; Common to Fair, $1 10@$1 25; Ohio and Indiana, $1 19@$1 25. CORN firm; White Old, 72c.@78c.; New, 68c.@75c.; Yellow Old, 78c.@[illegible]c.; New, 80c.@83c. OATS quiet at 45c.@48c. RYE, 67c.@75c. PROVISIONS—Stock scarce, but unchanged. WHISKY very dull at 88c.@88½c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—COTTON declining; sales at 14½c.@15c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 3 Spring Chicago, 90c.@95c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15@$1 16. CORN steady at 62c.@64c. for Mixed; 68c.@70c. for White. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY firm at 75c.@95c. RYE firm at 70c.@73c. WHISKY unchanged. TOBACCO dull and irregular. HEMP, nothing done. BAGGING unchanged. PORK heavy; Old, $26. Bulk MEATS lower; Shoulders, 10½c.@11c. Clear Rib, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c. LARD dull; new unchanged. CATTLE and HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—27,000 bushels Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—FLOUR nominally unchanged; WHEAT firm: No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 02; No. 2 do., 97c. OATS dull and nominal. CORN steady; Rejected, 54c. Rye dull and nominal. BARLEY nominal. Live HOGS firm and scarce. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 177,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Nov. 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady and in moderate demand; sales, No. 1 Red at $1 18; No. 2 at $1 13¾. CORN quiet and weak; sales No. 2 at 65c.; New higher; Mixed, 61c. OATS in good demand at full prices. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—TOBACCO quiet and unchanged; sales, 35 hhds. BAGGING firm at 23c.@24c. COTTON dull; Middling, 14¾c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $24. Bulk SHOULDERS, 13c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 15c. Live HOGS firm at $6 30@$6 90. WHISKY steady at 85c.@86c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—COTTON irregular; sales at 14¾c.@14⅝c.; receipts, 2,578 bales; exports, 1,672 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5. CORN, 80c. OATS, 48c.@50c. LARD, 15¼c.@15c. PORK, $26 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; sides, none in market. Bulk MEATS scarce; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 17c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 9.—COTTON—The market today has a fair demand at lower rates; offerings light; Middling, 15c.; sales, 2,200 bales; net receipts, 6,557 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,942 bales; stock, 76,923 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—COTTON is dull and tending down; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 4,000 bales; net receipts, 6,614 bales; coastwise, 385 bales; total, 6,999 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,162 bales; stock on hand, 80,734 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 9.—The COTTON market is very dull and depressed, and accurate quotations cannot be given; good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 1,498 bales; stock, 14,573 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9.—COTTON is in good demand at lower rates; Middling, 15c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 2,146 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,022 bales; stock, 27,240 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 9.—COTTON—The market is quiet; Low Middling, 15c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts—1,795 bales; exports, coastwise, 481 bales; stock, 3,773 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 9.—The COTTON market is quiet and easy; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 1,300 bales; net receipts, 1,828 bales; exports, coastwise, 535 bales; stock, 38,954 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 9.—The COTTON market is dull and nominal; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 287 bales; net receipts, 395 bales; exports coastwise, 23 bales; stock, 3,643 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 20; No. 2 Red, $1 16. CORN steady; No. 1 at 70c. OATS nominal. PETROLEUM—Crude, $4; Refined unchanged.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; Extra, $1 36; No. 1 at $1 21¼. CORN, OATS and BARLEY quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—COTTON is dull; Middling, 16¾c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts coastwise, 168 bales; stock, 3,500 bales.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Civil Service report of the state of the weather and wind, yesterday morning, at 8 A. M.:

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9—8 A. M.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Change since midnight.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles per hour.	Pressure of wind, lbs. per sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately)	State of weather.
Augusta	30.31	.03	65	18	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston	29.91	.12	50	16	S. E.	3	.06	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	28.81	.15	58	8	S. W.	25	3.	Very brisk.	Light rain.
Cheyenne	27.28	.14	23	1	....	..	..	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago	29.29	.41	40	19	W.	18	1.50	Very brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.37	.18	45	9	N. W.	20	2.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.77	.13	46	8	S. W.	20	2.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Detroit	29.65	.23	44	11	W.	32	5.25	High wind.	Fair.
Duluth	29.31	.59	27	16	W.	13	.85	Brisk.	Fair.
Lake City	30.07	.02	65	4	S. E.	2	.02	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.03	.00	69	4	S.	..	..	......	Fair.
Montgomery	30.02	.10	67	4	S. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.74	.27	36	24	N. W.	25	3.	Very brisk.	Fair.
New-York	29.90	.10	56	11	S.	1	..	Just perceptible.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.07	.02	68	8	....	..	..	Calm.	Fair.
Nashville	30.16	.34	52	4	W.	2	1.02	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	29.52	.11	51	11	S.	25	3.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Omaha	30.54	.09	25	18	W.	20	2.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Rochester	29.58	.04	60	19	S.	12	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.01	.46	31	20	S. W.	6	.18	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.07	.17	39	23	W.	14	1.	Brisk.	Clear.
Toledo	29.78	.27	38	18	S. E.	12	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
Washington	29.90	.04	55	14	S.	6	.37	Gentle.	Clear.

[Advertisement.]

Who can tell the amount of money that will change hands upon the result of the election? It must reach millions. Who can tell the number of hats that will be lost and won? Thousands upon top of thousands. A very pretty thing to bet is a hat, and if you lose, an order on KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, will satisfy the most fastidious in matters of fashion and elegance. Next to winning one of KNOX'S hats is the pleasure of losing one to a friend. Try it. Who'll bet? Who's the lucky fellow?

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Batavia	Nov. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Deutschland	Nov. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Lafayette	Nov. 12	New-York	Havre.
Queen	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
San Francisco	Nov. 10	New-York	Bermuda.
Missouri	Nov. 10	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Batavia*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on the pier in Jersey City, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, at 5½ A. M. No supplementary mail.—For France, via Brest, by the *Lafayette*, at 5½ A. M. No supplementary mail.—For German States, via Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 9—*In steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool.*—Hon. H. McCulloch, wife, 1 child and servant, J. R. Attennis, H. Attennis, J. I. Van Allen, S. P. Freeman, H. Borgoss, R. Struthers, A. A. Farris, C. Tr gary, A. S. Robertson, Mr. Egleston, J. Welsh, J. M. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paleston, 2 children and servant, R. Schneider, S. A. Painter, L. Lily, J. Louenthal, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Wast, T. B. Gennell, Mr. and Mrs. J. More, Mrs. Benchler, Miss Woodville, Le Count de Clobinis and servant, A. T. Lauson, A. Miller, G. D. Scull, Miss Stanby, M. Godwin, J. M. Anschia, Mr. and Mrs. H. Honniman and 3 children, Miss Mann, Miss McCulloch, G. J. Landen, Miss M. King and servant, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard and 2 children, Miss Cluk, Miss Gootschall, Miss B. Gottschall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, C. T. Jones, A. Humbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McMasters, 3 children and servant, Miss E. M. Wilde, Miss Morgan, S. S. Moran and 2 children, Gen. W. J. Palmer and friend, B. Serion, N. B. Falconer, R. F. S. McMasters, H. M. Eyre, V. M. Moon, H. H. Crudo, G. Kraft, R. J. Adams, R. Dorcet, D. W. Richmond, W. W. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Godwin, Mrs. D. C. Pell, J. J. Vysing, Mrs. Lombard, H. G. Hanfer, Miss Lombard, J. Ginnem, W. E. Morehead, Thos. Hope, H. E. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Browne, J. Bache, H. Berkly, H. W. Prince, Gov. J. Evans, Mr. Elbert, Mr. Hatwill, Mrs. G. Clark, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kelly and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Brown, 7 children, infant, nurse and man-servant, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cornell, A. S. Wentworth, H. Hicks, H. Morgan, B. F. Witlington, J. E. English, J. E. Raymond, H. Russel, R. L. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. De Bully, F. Hennisen, D. W. A. Beel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, F. A. Hurst, Mr. Silverstein, R. W. Nesbit, J. V. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Hobbs.

In steam-ship City of Merida, for Havana and Mexico.—John E. Alexandre, Antonio Firpo, Geo. W. Wylie, Juste Abad, Jose N. Baro and lady, Amador de Morales, lady and 5 children, Vincent Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Fisher, Felix Erenahan, Francis A. Glean, Francis A. Glean, Jr., Emilio Bush y Boo and lady, Miss Young, Miss Conlin, Juaquin Parets, Mrs. L. Constance, Juaquin Castamer, Bishop Germana, Villa Brazo and servant, Mrs. Oscar Bacot, 4 children and servant, Robert A. Miles, A de Ximenez, lady and servant, Miss Anna de Ximenes, Miss Amalia de Ximenez, Albert de Ximenes, Julio de Ximenes, Miss Adie Benton, John Oxford, Newry Pearce, Jose Hernandez, F. P. Castro, Manual Martines and lady, J. R. Rivera, Alfred N. Young, Chas. E. Reily, Alphonse Mejia and lady, Chas. H. Upman, Daniel U. Hart, Mrs. Edith Hicks, Carlos Gutieres, L. C. Macgoun, Albert J. Pawling, Miss Adelaide Pawling, Frederick A. Shuck, John B. Andose, Ferdinand Sabada, Antony Sabada, Mrs. Mercedes Sabada, Mrs. Luzada Sabada, Ed. Otero Duran, Manual Duran, John R. Hazard, Mrs. H. Esteve, Wm. Dewar, Mrs. James Dugan, Geo. L. Kurzin, Chas. Connolly, Joseph Brennan, Frederick Corse, Thos. B. amiff, John Braniff, Francisco Anido, Alfred Turner.

Nov. 9—*In steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.*—Jos. Byrne, wife and 4 children, Charles Tremain, Gen. Joseph Hand, Capt. A. Smyth, Capt. G. C. Ress, Chas. T. Parsloe, L. D. Deiners, Henry Pickop, R. H. Drew, Mrs. Sarah Davenport, Miss Louisa Benson, Rev. Dr. E. R. Lewis, wife and child, Miss S. B. Loring, Miss Mary D. Post.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 9—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice and child, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Curtis, 2 children and 2 servants, Miss Meacham, Miss C. A. Mitchell, Miss C. and M. Moffatt, Mrs. and Miss Rumrill, Dr. F. W. Lewis, Mr. Pepper, R. H. Morgan, Mr. Poincey, Miss E. M. Poincey, Masters A. and E. Poincey, J. Koch, Mr. Stanhauser, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Perrot, W. Spicer, W. R. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Miss Rumrill, Miss Hilliard, Mr. Funderheim, J. Hitman, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Denciston, Mr. Birney, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Nagel, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Bowen, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Miss Walker, Miss Foster, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Dalfield, Mrs. M. T. Anderson, Miss E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. McAlpine, 2 Misses McAlpine, Miss Bondy, Miss Delafield, Mr. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, 2 Misses Brown, M. Woods, Miss Woods, Dr. Judson, Mrs. Judson, Miss Strong, Miss Dundery, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Miller, 2 Misses Miller, Miss Ladd, Miss A. Her, A. Ladd, G. W. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Morgan, Mrs. Mitchell and daughter, Messrs. C. D. & H. S. Coffin, Capt. Mercer, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Phil Tillinghurst and 2 daughters, Capt. and Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Woodburn, Miss Dowser, Mr. Reardon, Mr. Milino, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mali, Miss Cammani, Miss Dater, Mr. Dempster, T. Mayer, Mr. Wingate and servant, A. L. Brown, W. J. and C. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, two Misses Gilbert, Mme. Duprees, Mrs. Buchkarach, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Fiestman, Mrs. Levy and child, Miss Goosebeck, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. Beckman, Mr. and Master Stanton, Miss Plummer, Miss Lewis, T. Roosevelt, James D. Bulloch, Miss Roosevelt and maid, W. Leitch, M. V. Smith, three Misses Morgan, Miss Pell, Mr. Chisholm and child, Miss Livingston and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Stanton, Mr. Russell, Mr. Dix, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss J. Laidley, Mrs. J. H. Morgan, Master R. W. Morgan, 3 Misses Lane, Miss Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jackson, Mrs. Job Jackson, Miss Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Wm. Powers, Mr. Crasley, H. A. Brown, Miss M. C. Murphy, Mrs. Crasley, Mrs. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Mercer, Mr. Mercer, Jr., Miss Chapman, Mr. Hubbard, Hy. Morgan, Mr. Chittick, Mr. Stockwell, Mr. Manery, C. H. Walker, A. Goettel, Mrs. Bell's servant, Mrs. Curtis' servant, Mrs. Lawrence's servant, Mrs. Perrot's servant, Mr. Cowell.

In steam-ship De Soto, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. S. MacPherson, Mr. Springbet, A. Rougelot, Mrs. Z. D. Halls, Frank Ruyt, Jno. Pouton, J. Smith.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:41 | Sun sets......4:47 | Moon rises...6:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.8:36 | Gov. Island...9:25 | Hell Gate...10:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Scotia, (Br.) Judkins, Liverpool, Chas. G. Franklyn; Idaho, (Br.) Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Iowa, (Br.) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Mississippi, Hovey, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker & Co.; Northern Light, Porter, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Italia, Whitmore, London, E. E. Morgan & Sons; Arlington, (Br.) Newcombe, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Asa Eldridge, Baker, Boston, Frederick Baker.

Barks Mary Pratt, Kilburn, Antwerp, Brett, Son & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Jennings, Venice, Fabbri & Chauncey; Rival, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Limerick, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Ibis, (Norw.,) Mortsen, Cork or a market, Funch, Edye & Co.; Selina Stanford, (Ital.,) Pollio, Gibraltar for orders, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Catharina, (Dutch,) Mulder, Minatitian, Moss & Ward; Flora, (N. G.,) Hanson, Rio Grande, Oelrichs & Co.; Mary B. Ladd, (Br.,) Wyman, Kingston, Jam.

Schrs. P. Blake, (Br.,) O'Brien, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; J. C. Thompson, Slosson, Key West, Van Brunt & Slaght; Fanny Mitchell, Brown, Boston; Kate Gordon, Smedley, New-Haven; Palma, Rankin, Savannah, Ga., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced head winds up to Cape Hatteras. Nov. 4, 10 A. M., 10 miles E. of Tortugas exchanged signals with steam-ship Bienville, hence for New-Orleans; same day, 10 P. M., off Sombrero, passed steam-ship Lee, hence for New-Orleans; 8th inst., 2 P. M., lat. 33 20 N., long 74, exchanged signals with steam-ship Rapidan, bound S.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Oct. 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Nov. 4, lat. 49 N., lon. 40 W., passed a co.'s steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Oct. 26 and Queenstown 27, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Ship Joseph Fish, (of Thomaston,) Stackpole, Callao Aug. 4, via Hampton Roads Nov. 5, with guano to Hobson, Huertado & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Passed Cape Horn Sept. 3; crossed the equator Oct. 10, in lon. 35 30, W. Had heavy weather off Cape Horn; shipped a sea and stove doors in forward house; stove main hatch house and two boats in forward house; sprung mainmast and maintopsail yard; Oct. 25, lat. 46 16, lon. 86 19, saw ship Chillianwallah, (Br.,) Callao to Hampton Roads; Oct. 7, lat. 03 59 S., lon. 31 05 W., signaled ship Orissa, (Br.,) Calcutta, for Boston, 94 ds. out; same date, signaled ship Argah, Calcutta to Boston, 103 ds. out; Nov. 6, lat. 37 15 N., lon. 74 02 W., passed schr. George, (of Rockland,) water-logged and abandoned, laying under close-reefed foresail, heading N. and W., deck-load of lumber, quarter-boat gone, appeared but a short time in that condition.

Ship Celestial Empire, Taylor, London Sept. 23, with mdse. to C. H. Parsons. Experienced very heavy westerly gales from lon. 25 W. Oct. 5, Ferd. Sitz, a native of Germany, fell from the main yard, receiving internal injuries from which he died of on the 11th; lat. 44 24, lon. 51, passed bark Windward, of St. John.

Ship Industry, (of Boston,) Means, Rotterdam 42 ds. with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage. Oct. 18, lat. 35, lon. 60 15, Edwd. Herman, a seaman, of Germany, fell from the foretopsail yard on deck, and was instantly killed.

Bark H. L. Routh, Martin, Cardiff Sept. 25, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had moderate weather to lon. 45, from thence had strong W. gales; was 15 ds. W. of Cape Race.

Bark Autocrat, (new, 665 tons,) McMullen, of and from Yarmouth, N. S., 7 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken. Had rough weather.

Brig Aurora, (Br.,) Graham, Glace Bay 10 ds., with 404 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Anna, (Br.,) Morrow, St. Thomas 16 ds., with old iron and cotton to Peniston & Co. Had variable weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Isabel, (Br.,) Fulton, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Brest, Son & Co. Had strong gales from N. up to Florida; was 8 days N. of Hatteras.

Brig Camille, (Br.,) Strout, Caibarien 9 ds., in ballast to Fowler & Jova. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Johann, (N. G.,) Oberns, Trinidad de Cuba 35 ds., with sugar to order; had heavy weather.

Schr. E. H. Hatfield, (of Provincetown,) Fisher, Porto Plata Oct. 14, with mdse. to Valentine, Estrella & Co.—vessel to A. S. & S. W. Lewis, of Boston. Oct. 21, lat. 33, lon. 74 40, had a hurricane from S. to N. W., and lost fore and mainmast off by the deck; gaffs, booms, flying jib-boom, with all the sails and rigging attached; stove bulwarks and lost part of the deck load of mahogany; Oct. 28, lat. 35 30, lon. 74 41, passed schr. Thomas, of New-York, bound S.; Nov. 3, lat. 38 20, lon. 72, 40, spoke ship Artist, (Br.,) Calcutta, for New-York, who kindly supplied us with spars and sails; 8th, 15 miles E. of Barnegat, was taken in tow by pilot-boat James W. Elwell and towed to the City.

Schr. Addie M. Bird, Merrill, Rockland, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.; 5th inst., 25 miles W. S. W. of Cape Cod, saw the schr. Michael dismasted and abandoned and full of water; her deck-load of lumber was washed off, bulwarks stove in; will prove a total wreck.

Schr. Franklin, Swain, Indianola Sept. 19, via Savannah Oct. 31, with hides, &c., to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Only Son, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John Warren, Major, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fawn, Lord, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Hattie Baker, Crowell, Gardner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Maggie, Ward, Calais, 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Wm. Riley, Fitch, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Wm. R. Mitchell, Kelly, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Decatur, Oakesberry, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Matanzas, Bragdon, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Fanny Elder, Smith, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Raven's Wing, York, Stonington, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Adams, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Baltimore, Dix, Calais, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. A. Taber, Hudson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Irene, Ingersoll, Harvey, N. B., 7 ds., with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. Margie, McFadden, Musquash, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Baltic, Hoyt, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Sturges, Rockport, Me.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Hutchins, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Alida, Lumbert, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Catawamteak, Long, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Risley, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. H. Row, Whitmore, New-Haven.

Schr. Emily Bell, Kelly, East Islip.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. C. G. Rodgers, Mayo, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Charles S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eliza, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Kelly, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Native, Dehart, Connecticut River.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Boston.

Schr. Charter Oak, Poole, Bridgeport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. Ida McCabe, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. S. E. Davis, Hatch, Boston, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Scotia and Idaho, for Liverpool; City of Merida, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Mississippi, for New-Orleans.

Below.

Ship Annie Fish, Yates, Liverpool Sept. 24, with mdse. to Yates & Porterfield.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Arr. steamer Samaria, from Liverpool; bark Mercour, from Singapore; brig John Freeman, from Charleston.

Sld. steamer Tripoli, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9.—Arr. schr. St. Clair, Edwards, from Philadelphia. Off the port, bark Sarah, from the Phoenix Islands.

Sld. steam-ship Weybosset, for New-York; bark H. Scudder, for Philadelphia; schr. Lily, for New-York; schr. Surprise, for Baltimore; schr. George Washington, for the West Indies; schr. H. C. Shepherd, for a northern port.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 9.—Arr. brig Irene, Harvey, N. B., New-York; schrs. Mary J. Ward, New-York, Salem; J. R. Lawrence, (Br.,) Providence, Harvey, N. B.

Sld. brigs Benj. Carver and Irene; schr. Mary.

8th, A. M.—Arr. brig J. Bickmore, Philadelphia, Portland; schrs. M. A. McGahan, do., Rockland; E. G. Irwin, do., Boston; Ophir, Elizabethport, do.; Louis Walsh, Port Johnson, do.; Crusoe, Fall River, Machias; Pacific, Hoboken, Salem; Sandy Point, Hyannis, Bangor.

Returned—Schrs. Bonny Ives, Sarah Gardiner, Ida Ella, Laura S. Watson, Albert Treat, Albert, New Zealand and Grecian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 9.—Arr. Matchless, from Boston. She reports ship Japan from Liverpool for San Francisco, burned on Aug. 20, in lat. 50 S., and long. 67 W. The crew were rescued by the Matchless.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 9.—Arr. steam-ship America, from Baltimore; bark Eugene, from New-Haven; schrs. Sallie, Bennett and Charlotte, from Charleston; Monadnock, from Rockland, and Maggie D. Marsden, from Baltimore. Brigs Foux and Pensive, from Havana, and Martha, from New-York, and steam-ship Rosa, from Wilmington, Del.

Cld. steam-ship Koamer, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, from New-London, for Virginia, in passing through Hell Gate, yesterday morning, (9th,) ran ashore on the Hog's Back.

Spoken.

Oct. 14, lat. 41 52, lon. 34 56, ship Amelia, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

Arrivals at Buenos Ayres—Sept. 15, Dover, from New-York; 16, C. McNeil, from Savannah; 17, Ella, from Portland; 19, Lady Milne, from Montreal; 19, Cristina, from Pensacola; 22, Don Justo, from St. Marys; 28, La Plata, from New-York; 29, Valero, from Savannah.

Arrived at Montevideo.—Sept. 29, C. A. Littlefield, from Quebec.

QUEBEC, Canada, Nov. 9.—Steam-ships European and North American, of the Allan line, arrived here today.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Minnie K., previously reported badly damaged, will doubtless be condemned. She was in ballast when the casualty occurred.

CONNECTICUT LOAN.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CT. BONDS

ON THE

GRAND THROUGH ROUTE

FROM NEW-YORK TO BOSTON.

ISSUED BY THE

NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC R. R. CO. OF CONNECTICUT.

The work on the Road has progressed steadily during the Summer and Fall. More than three-quarters of the line is finished; trains are running regularly between New-Haven and Middletown, and it is believed the whole will be open for through business during the coming Spring.

The earnings on the section now in operation prove the capacity of the Road to pay largely over and above its interest liability.

THE NECESSARY FUNDS TO COMPLETE THE UNFINISHED WORK ARE SECURED, WHICH INSURES THE EARLY OPENING OF THE LINE, AND MAKES THE INVESTMENT AS DESIRABLE AS ON A ROAD ALREADY IN OPERATION.

PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

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The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

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